CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

No. 50,534—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horpe	30th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th „
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th „
„ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th „
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st „
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO .... 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO .... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BOOLDANA	2,899	On or about the 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day, of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1.122 tons, about the 16th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 21st November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES. DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDS UNRIVALLED

As the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

IS

REFRESHING, PURIFYING, DELIGHTFUL, CLEANSING, DISINFECTING, PRESERVATIVE.

A Perfectly Unique Preparation without a Competitor.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHY COUGH ?

A REMEDY IS AT HAND,

Which is a Specific in cases of COUGH and COLD, and will quickly give relief in

HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, AND CHEST TROUBLES generally.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

Is known throughout India as the best available Medicine for these purposes and is recognised as superior to imported Remedies, being fresher, more active, and specially suited for use in the Indian climate.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPIRITS IN CASKS OR JARS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED BRANDS.

	CASH. Per Imp. Gall.	CREDIT. Per Imp. Gall.
HIGHLAND MALT	13 4	14 12
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	12 4	13 12
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	16 12	18 12
OLD IRISH	12 4	13 12
DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	13 12	15 4
LONDON OLD TOM	13 12	15 4

These Brands can be had in Small Casks of about 8 galls. at a reduction on the above Prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

ARE NOW BEING UNPACKED,

AND Orders are Registered for XMAS CARDS, TOYS, CRACKERS SWEETS, XMAS PRESENTS of every description, WINES STORES, &c., &c.

A Selected Supply of HAMS is expected by Next Mail, for which we are registering orders. Send your orders early to prevent disappointment.

Goods for Constituents up and down the Coast can be forwarded by Coasting Steamers twice weekly.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peith City.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW GOODS.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE RS. 25 ONLY.

THIS WONDERFUL MACHINE has been put on the Market THIS YEAR by an American Maker who has invested $100,000 in Machinery for its Construction.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

BRIGHT, SPARKLING AND PURE.

THE AERATED WATERS manufactured by KEMP & Co., LD., EXCEL over those of other makers, owing to the attention and care given to their manufacture by the large experienced Staff employed by the Company in this branch.

The Purity of the Water is secured by a perfect system of filtration, and all materials, essences and ingredients are of the finest qualities procurable, whilst the process of manufacture is scientifically

UP TO DATE.

	per doz.
Soda, Potash and Aerated Waters	As. 12
All other Kinds	Re. 1

delivered free in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-6.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the pretties, collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD } ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S { ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents :—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. O. L. M. MACAN MARKAR,

DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER.

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes Sapphires, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moon-stones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.

Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1881, when he showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered.

Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bona-fides. Please note the Address.—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE ALBERT MUSIC CLUB

Will give a CONCERT

At the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,

ON SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 9 P.M.,

For the Benefit of the PARSEE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Tickets to be had at the Institute, Mr. K. N. KABRAJEE, Hornby Road, and the Albert Music Club, Frere Road.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2; Unreserved Seats Re. 1; Gallery Annas 8.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for STEEL SCRAP, comprised of Carriage and Wagon Springs about 170 tons, up to the 15th December, 1895. The Rates tendered to be per ton of 20 cwts. delivered free on rails at any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. No other terms will be entertained.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

Tenderers are to deposit Rs. 100 with the Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C. P., as Earnest Money to be forfeited to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, in event of failure to complete the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Nagpur, C. P., 12th Nov., 1895.

A CHARM FOOD FOR COLD SEASON.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

A COMBINATION of Pure Cod-Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases, Consumption, Weak Bones, Weak Chests, Weak Lungs and Rickets in Children. Highly spoken of by the Medical Profession, possessing Phosphates and other essential elements that strengthen Bones, increase Flesh and weight, make Muscles strong and Invigorate Brain.

REMOVES DYSPEPSIA IN THE OLD AGE.

Decidedly better than other Preparations of Cod-Liver Oil.

General Merchants, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Chemists,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
and
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a Small RESIDENCE in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER-
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, "The ANCHORAGE" on Parli Hill, a well-situated, Commodious Airy Bungalow Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the well-known "TUNGARLI BUNGALOW" at Lanowli. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

"BASEL MISSION."

MANGALORE ROOF TILES, &c.

MINTON'S PAVEMENT AND
WALL TILES, GLAZED AND
UNGLAZED.

"NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.

Can be had from

WARDEN & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter-General's Department, a few COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the Official year 1894-95.

Price per Copy, Rs. 4-0-0.

N. R. OLIVER,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari,
and Reporter-General of External Commerce.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, on MONDAY, 25th November, 1895, up to 2 P. M., for the supply of the following articles :—

1. Hay, Green-Grass, Rice-Straw, and Lucerne-Grass, for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves, and Horses for one year, from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1897, or for a period of three years from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1899.
2. Hay and Rice straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats, at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora for one year, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, or for a period of three years from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1899.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duty on their contracts, and the charges for executing them, and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.

Successful Tenderers shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Hay to meet two months' requirements on Municipal land at the Flats, or such other positions as may be approved.

Hay, Straw, and Green-Grass to be of the first quality, and samples of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th November, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, 25th November, 1895.

For the supply of the following Disinfectants, for a period of one year, from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1897, or for three years from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1899 :—

Carbolic Acid Powder to contain not less than 15 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.

CARBOLIC ACID........ }
CRESOL .... } Of the Best Quality.
PHENYLE .... }
SANITAS POWDER ...... }

1. Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract can be had on payment of One Rupee per each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.
2. A deposit of Rupees 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the Contract.
3. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of Contract.
4. Samples of Carbolic Acid Powder taken by the Health Officer, from the supplies delivered by the Contractor, shall be sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the Contractor.
5. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full Stamp Duty on his Contract and the charges for executing it.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov., 1895.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
19th, 21st., and 22nd November.
IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.
Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy
"CASTE"
BY POONA AMATEURS.

To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1, Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MIRAZ COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pasta lane, Colaba, in the godowns of Thacker Lalji Mowjee, by order of Mr. Narrandas Toolsidas, and on account and risk of Soonderjee Kessowjee—

80 full-pressed bales Miraz cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell ley Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of unifrom dress, wearing apparel, &c., &c.

AT 1-30. P. M.

- 1 second-hand victoria, with removable coach-box.
- 1 second-hand four-seated barouche in very good order.
- 1 bay Arab, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
- 1 grey Arab pony, 13-2, 6 years old, goes well in saddle.
- 1 fox-terrier pup bitch.
- 1 handsome strong English-built victoria, by Lones Vernon and Holden, of London.
- 1 handsome strong glass-fronted brougham in good order.
- 1 strong second-hand dog-cart in good order.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondas and Jeramdass, Multanee Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere, Kuttack, Mooltan, Jeypore and Bombay jewellery of various designs, diamond, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquosies, topazes, gold rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts' studs, ear studs and earrings, &c., gold and silver moonstones, jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah, silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Mooltan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work-boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosites, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Messrs. Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood furniture designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters under the owner's supervision, such as drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers suitable for big halls, mahogany revolving top office tables, elegant single and double almyras, bric-a-brac sofas, corner cabinets, easy and light chairs, ottomans, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 first-rate synpathetic square pianoforte, by S Rose and Co.
1 single barrel Quackenbush rifle.
double-barrel breech-loading central-fire 12 bore gun, by Williams and Powell,
20 cases Waldron and Co.'s Worcestershire sauce in large and medium sized bottles and reputed and small quarts.

The propery of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, round dressing and washhand tables, hat-stands, cabinet, dum-waiter, single and double mirror door almyras, wardrobe, corner cabinet, chiffonier, pier glass, iron double bedstead, baba cot, etc.

On account of the concerned—

A parcel of Wheeler and Wilson's celebrated sewing machines for cloth and leather will be sold one at a time for convenience of private purchasers.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late MR. GEORGE BRACE, consisting of gold chain with locket, gold rings, wearing apparel, steel trunks, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

- 1 handsome light victoria.
- 1 handsome light vis-a-vis.
- 1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
- 1 second-hand serviceable landau.
- 1 light dog cart,

And any other carriages and horses which any be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a consignment of superior saddlery, boots and shoes, manufactured by Messrs, CREET BROTHERS of Cawnpore, consisting of a few sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, tan leather shooting boots, lace boots, canvas, tan shoes, tennis and Oxford shoes, ammunition boots, ladies' lace boots and Oxford shoes, &c.

The boots and shoes will be sold by the pair to suit all buyers and the whole is on view.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, Bombay—

46 cases sewing machines consisting of hand and table machines and leather machines.

These machines will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

SALE OF 200 BALES BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, at the Jamsetjee Press Warehouse by order of Parekh Girdhurlal Dulsook and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Aspandiarjee Vania.

200 full-pressed bales Bhownuggur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 41 BALES ANTNI COTTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba at the Warehouse No. 25, 27, in 2nd Pasta Lane, by order of Parekh Bhooderbhoy Soorchund and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Aspandiarjee Vania.

41 full-pressed bales Antni cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE PAINTINGS AND PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. J. Kaufmann and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Shyamvur and Co. Kurrachee.

1 pair large paintings with mirrors in gilt frames.
1 large painting with mirror in gilt frames.
7 1-12 dozens perfumery from Bleuze Hadankourt, Paris.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1895.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months........................ „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining the assent required by paragraph (d) of Section 225 of the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the Corporation's being registered under that Act.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1895.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1896 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 31st January, 1896, and subsequent days, when Prizes varying from Rs. 5 to 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

K. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.
Kolhapur, 6th November, 1895.

WANTED

AN experienced hand for EMPLOYMENT as SAR NYAYADISH in the JANJIRA STATE. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Only those who have passed pleader's or higher examination should apply. Persons of experience and proved integrity will have preference. Application and Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.
Murud, Janjira, 11th November, 1895.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, ESQ.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............. 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, ESQ. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 402, High Holborn, LONDON.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is l[illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any ot[illegible]ccident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS
OF THE
WELL-KNOWN
"APOLLO"
SHIRTS.

UNEQUALLED
FOR
STYLE,
WEAR,
FIT.
QUOTATIONS
ON
APPLICATION.

BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,479
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg, Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,060	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,600	500	500	60	1,510
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	600	800	800	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	25×Rs15	690 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	695
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	455
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Khangaum Manfg. Co	480	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,040
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	990
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,290
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,300	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	875	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lokhmiskunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	300	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khamgaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½xd
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	126½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	160	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,050xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,460
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		860	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	255
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Egyptian Gold	Rs. 27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 28 "
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-10 "
Do. do. new	" 27-8
Australia bar Gold	" 27-11
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-10
Sovereigns	" 17-14
Do. Drafts	" 17-11
Silver ?	" 96
Do. 17½	" 95-8

PEACEMAKER: "I wouldn't fight, my good men." First Combatant: "He called me a liar, sir." Second Combatant: "An' he called me a lazy loafer." Peacemaker: "Well, I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion. After all, you may both be right."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Sandhurst's visit to the Primary Schools, 10-45 a.m. to 1-5 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Sale of fancy articles, Zenana Medical Mission, Girls' School, Girgaum.
Alfresco Calico Dance, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Parel, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Special Missionary Meeting, conducted by the Rev. W. E. Peel, open to all, 3-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Week of Prayer—Meetings every morning at Apollo Bunder, 7-15; and Grant Road Branch, 7.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Akbar entered the dock on Wednesday and the steamers Henry Bolckow and Mahanadi left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Florida entered and the steamers Rosetta, Singapore, and Madura left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

ARRIVAL.—The Raja of Rutlam arrived here on Wednesday morning from his territory, in company of twenty-five followers, and is at present putting up at Narayen Dabulker Street, Malabar Hill.

THE PARSEE BOATING CLUB.—The annual dinner of the Parsee Boating Club came off last evening. The club was established several years ago by Mr. Muncherji Framji Patel and half-a-dozen other Parsees, and has been quietly doing its work. It owns three boats, and has a reserve fund of over Rs. 1,000. It has now twenty-two members on its rolls.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Purbadevie Road, on view of the body of a Hindu married woman, named Radhabai, aged thirty, residing at that locality. On Wednesday afternoon, the woman was drawing water from a well, when she lost her balance and fell in, and before any assistance could be given, she was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BURNT.—About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a Pathan sprinster, named Rahimalbee, aged about twenty, residing at Peeroo Havaldar Lane, Bhendy Bazar, was bolting the door of her room, when her *saree* caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp, which she had placed near the door, and she was very badly burnt about her body. The woman is now a patient in the hospital.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Vithoo Bapoo, residing at Agar Bazaar, Mahim, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday night, while he and his wife were lying asleep, their room was broken into, an entrance having been effected by digging up a hole immediately under their bed, and a small jewellery box, which was kept in a large box, and which contained ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 142, was carried away.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	St. Hubertus	Lehnhardt
Overture	Acteon	Auber
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Paul de Loetz
Selection	Gentleman Joe	Walter Slaughter
Valse	Estremadura	Bucalossi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PARSI MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Albert Music Club give a musical concert (to-morrow), at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the benefit of the Parsi Maternity Hospital. The members of this club intend to bring their experiences to the notice of the public to show what native music really is. They have issued a few cards for sale, and we are assured many families have signified their intention to be present at the concert.

VAGRANCY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Robert Watson, a European, aged forty-one, formerly an engine-driver, and at present unemployed, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without employment or visible means of subsistence. Inspector Williamson stated that accused came to him that morning and stated that he had no means of subsistence, and asked to be sent to the Government Work-house. Accused was ordered to be sent to that institution.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES.—A sale of useful and fancy articles was held, yesterday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., in the Girls' High School, Girgaum, in aid of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and will be continued till this evening. There are seven stalls all of which are supervised by missionary ladies, the whole arrangement for the sale being under the management of Miss Kimmins, who has not left a stone unturned in order to make the undertaking a complete success. The fact that the articles were recently sent from England, and that they can be had here at a rate cheaper than at any English shop, should attract the attention of a large number of buyers to the bazaar. Yesterday the sale was brisk, and it is hoped that by this evening all the articles will be disposed of.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged a Parsee lad, named Hormusji Pestonji, aged about thirteen, with theft of Rs. 8 in cash, belonging to Merwan Aspandiar, a cold drink shop-keeper in the Bazaar Gate Street. On Tuesday last, complainant went out, leaving the shop in charge of his wife. Some time afterwards accused came to the shop, and asked for some drink, and seeing that complainant's wife was occupied elsewhere, he opened the cash-box, which was kept in a corner of the shop, and abstracted the money. On returning to the shop, complainant found the money missing, and reported the matter to the police, and accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for a period of five years.

A DISHONEST MILL-HAND.—Succaram Ramji, aged thirty, a mill-hand, employed in the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, was yesterday charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft as a servant in respect of three yards of coloured cloth, the property of the mill in which he was employed. About a quarter-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Gunpat Babaji, a carpenter in the mill, noticed the accused standing in a corner folding round his waist a piece of cloth. The carpenter immediately went and informed Mr. S. G. Bountiff, the weaving master, who, on searching his person, discovered the piece of cloth folded round his waist under the *dhotur*. Accused was then handed over to the police. He pleaded not guilty, stating that such pieces of cloth were most carelessly thrown about in the mill premises and were made use of by all the mill-hands. The piece of cloth found with him was taken up to wipe his body after bathing. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence for the prosecution clearly established that accused had committed the theft. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CONVICTION OF NOTED PATHANS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Wheatley charged two Pathans, named Garibshah Hajidshah and Amiroola Mooradshah, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to Khodabux Mukand, a servant in the employ of Cassum Noormahomed, residing at Dongree, with sticks. About half-past 9 o'clock, on the 11th instant, complainant's master saw the second accused assaulting another Pathan on the road in front of his house, and sent his servant (complainant) to separate them. A few hours afterwards accused Nos. 1 and 2 appeared in front of the house, and, standing on the road, commenced abusing complainant and his master. Complainant went downstairs and remonstrated with them, when No. 1 struck him with a stick with which he was armed, knocking him down on the ground, while No. 2 caught hold of the hair of his head and belaboured him with a stick. The police appeared on the scene, and arrested both the accused, and sent the complainant to the J. J. Hospital. The first accused in defence stated that on the day in question complainant and a Pathan were assaulting the second accused, when he interfered and released the assaulted man. He was then going away, but had only gone about a hundred yards, when complainant's master shouted out "pukro, pukro." He was arrested by the police with a stick in his hand. That stick was not his, but was forcibly put into his hand by complainant's master. He was then taken before a European constable, who threatened that if he did not point out No. 2, he would be sent to jail for ten years. Upon this, he pointed out the second accused, who was then arrested. Constable Wheatley informed the magistrate that both the accused were old offenders, No. 1 being lately discharged from jail after serving twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 to twelve months, and No. 2 to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE QUESTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Vithal, a Hindu painter, residing at Bhuleshwar, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of enticing away a married woman, named Hurnee, aged twenty-five, the wife of Gopal Parbhooji, a Gujerati Brahmin. After marriage complainant became a Sadhu (religious mendicant). Some time previous to the alleged offence Hurnee worked as a labourer, at Pydhownie, where accused also worked as a painter, and where a friendship sprang up between accused and complainant's wife, culminating in the former enticing away the latter to his house at Bhuleshwar, where the party lived as husband and wife. Bhunsilal, the father of Hurnee, stated that he was also a Gujerati Brahmin, but subsequently became a Sadhu and that Hurnee was his illegitimate child, she being the daughter of his kept mistress. Mr. Salmon, who appeared for accused, contended that in such cases marriage must be strictly proved, but as the woman was admitted by her father to be his illegitimate child, and that complainant was a Gujerati Brahmin at the time the alleged marriage took place, though he subsequently became a Sadhu, it was clearly established that no valid marriage took place. Even if the woman was a daughter of a Brahmin, the very fact of her being illegitimate rendered her Sudra, and no marriage under the circumstances was valid under the Hindu law. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, held the marriage proved, remarking that in his experience he knew of valid marriages being contracted between Brahmins and illegitimate girls. His Worship convicted accused and fined him Rs. 50.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE RELATING TO THE THAKORDWAR TEMPLE.

VENAYEK RAMCHANDRA LUXMONJEE AND ANOTHER vs. GOOROONATH BAWA BAPOO BAWA.

THE plaintiff prayed that it might be declared that a certain temple mentioned in the plaint was devoted to public charitable and religious purposes; that it might be declared that the defendant has no proprietary right over the temple, that he might be ordered to vacate and deliver up possession of the temple premises to the plaintiffs; that some fit and proper persons might be appointed trustees; that the defendant might be restrained from pulling down or removing any portion of the temple property and from collecting the rents and income thereof, and from receiving the offerings and other monies presented at the temple; and that a receiver might be appointed. The Hon. Mr. Starling, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that one Atmaram Bawa many years ago erected a public Hindu temple on the Breach Candy Road, and on the 24th July, 1836, he executed a Maratha writing, by which five trustees were appointed of the temple and its premises. The latter comprised some land which Atmaram Bawa had got as a gift for temple purposes from one Kuverbai, agreeing to pay her Rs. 5 per annum during her life. Atmaram Bawa thereafter adopted a son or chella, named Rambhaoo, and died on the 2nd September, 1839. Rambhaoo was employed by the trustees to continue as the officiating priest and custodian of the temple and premises. In 1841, Kuverbai gave up her claim of Rs. 5 and made an absolute gift of certain houses and lands to the temple. Rambhaoo died in 1852 and was succeeded by his son, Hari Bawa, who refused to acknowledge the trustees. A suit was filed against him in the late Supreme Court to eject him; and the trustees obtained a decree, and Hari Bawa was ejected. Ramchunder Luxmonjee subsequently became the managing trustees, and arranged for the performance of the duties in the temple, and the receipt and expenditure of its income. In 1870 he appointed one Bapoo Bawa as the head-priest and manager of the temple, and entrusted to him the duties of collecting the offerings and income of the temple. Out of such income, and with the aid of public subscriptions Bapoo Bawa in 1874 erected a small chawl to the west of the temple. Ramchandra died in 1874, leaving the first plaintiff his only son and sole executor of his will. Plaintiff thereupon succeeded his father in the management of the temple. When the defendant attained majority, he entered on the management of the temple under the suppervision of the first plaintiff. Defendant did not command the respect and veneration of the worshippers of the temple, and complaints were made about his management, and the first plaintiff threatened to remove defendant from his position as head-priest and manager. The defendant agreed to reform and passed a writing to that effect to the first plaintiff. The defendant for some time behaved better, but again complaints were made to the first plaintiff, who, however, owing to private circumstances, was unable to devote attention to the affairs of the temple for some time. Eventually he appointed Hari Bawa, the defendant in the Supreme Court suit, to officiate as head-priest and manager of the temple, and required the defendant to vacate. The latter did not do so and persisted in collecting the offerings, annuities, rents, income, &c., and applied the greater part to his own use. The plaintiff were informed that it was the defendant's intention to pull down a portion of the temple property. Hari Bawa had since died, leaving two sons, and the plaintiffs were desirous of appointing them to officiate as priests of the temple. It was desirable that new trustees should be appointed of the temple and its properties, and that proper provision should be made for the management thereof.

The defendant, in his defence, said that his father, Bapu Bawa, was put into possession of the temple of Thakordwar by Shrikrishna Wasudewji and Ramchandra Luxmonjee, and that he thenceforth officiated as the head-priest and manager. The income of the temple was barely sufficient for the expenses, and the chawl referred to was not erected out of the income of the temple. Bapu Bawa built with his own monies two small chawls, and also two small temples to the west of the Thakordwar temple, and installed five images in them. The chawls, the small temples, and the images were the absolute property of Bapu Bawa, and were now the property of the defendant, and the plaintiffs had no right to interfere with his enjoyment or management thereof. He denied that the first plaintiff was ever appointed trustee of the Thakordwar temple. Defendant said that he had arrived at the age of discretion at the time of his father's death, and that he succeeded as high-priest and manager without any assistance from the first plaintiff. The writing referred to was passed by the defendant on the representation of the first plaintiff that it was required to satisfy the Baroda State as to the management of the temple, and as to the defendant being the head-priest thereof, in order to secure the continuance of the stipend of Rs. 200 per annum in favour of the defendant in the same manner as had been allowed to the defendant's father. Defendant denied that he ever gave any cause of complaint; saying that he had always managed the affairs of the temple to the complete satisfaction of all parties. This suit had not been "bona fide" brought in the interests of the temple, but from private and malicious motives; and the plaintiffs, who were mere partisans of the sons of Hari Bawa, desired to turn the defendant out of the temple in order to confer the management upon the sons of Hari Bawa. The first plaintiff had received large sums of money belonging to the temple, and ought to be ordered to account for them. Under the circumstances, the defendant submitted that he ought not to be disturbed in the management of his own private temples and chawls; and that the plaintiffs' suit so far as it referred to them ought to be dismissed with costs. As to the temple of Thakordwar, he submitted that he had been guilty of no misconduct, and that he ought not to be removed from the office of manager and high-priest thereof.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE rejected lover (says one who has "gone through the mill") should not propose again too soon. That will only annoy the object of his devotion, who does not like having to give pain again, and has not had time to change her mind. He should remain in an attitude of respectful sorrow, letting her see by implication that his heart is broken and his life ruined, and gratefully accepting the position of friend which she is quite certain to offer him; she always wants to be either his friend or his sister when she won't be his wife. That only shows that she can't bear to lose him altogether. By-and-bye, when confidential terms are established and she has grown to feel it would be difficult to get on without his friendship, let him begin cautiously paying a little attention to some other girl. He must be as brotherly to herself as before. Then, when he has worked up her feelings to the proper pitch, let him gently say:—"Of course, Annie, if there were even the very faintest hope that you could ever, in no matter how long a time, get to care for me——" And ten to one he will be looking at engagement rings that evening.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received the following letter from my friend "Crocodile Tears." I think it would be very philanthropic on your part to publish it in your valuable paper, for I have scarcely any doubt that many a poor fellow can escape the gallows by following his advice for crocodile tears have in these days better effect than sincere, honest, and outspoken sentiments:—

My Dear Truth,—I want say you are a perfect dolt nor would I say you are Socrates, but you certainly deserve Laboucherian castigation for not following the very noble policy, in every affair of this world, of accommodating yourself to circumstances. You do not do so perhaps because Fonseca's life is not yours. If his life were yours you would not treat this policy with such scant courtesy. Why are you wasting oceans of ink in behalf of Fonseca? You may write till there is no stationery left in the world; nay, till your very fingers become paralysed. All your efforts cannot do a tittle of good because you do not know how to accommodate yourself to circumstances. I fully agree with every word that you have written. I look upon the "Burman Policeman's" letter as well as that of "J. A. D." as Fonseca's trump cards. All this may have produced good effect in bygone days, but very few like the independent "sab logs" of bygone days can now be found in India. If you, "Truth," had consulted me, and had acted upon my advice, Fonseca would not only have obtained a reprieve, but would have safely gone home and had a remarkably good feast after his fast. Of course if Fonseca had a couple of thousands to spend there should have been no necessity of following my advice, for with the aid of sufficient professional assistance of barristers and doctors he would not only get out of his trouble but would also be able to pocket the Rs. 10,000; nay, even Rs. 300,000 if the policy were for this amount. Those who have an intention to perpetrate swindles make a woeful mistake by not providing for a rainy day. If they keep in safe custody a couple of thousands to engage the services of a good barrister, I do not mean a learned one, but one who carries what is known as "weight." I do not mean cwts. or tons but I mean "weight." I cannot exactly express what this means, but you are acute enough to understand me. There are certain things better understood than expressed, and there are times when it is safer not to express what one understands. I say, if Fonseca had engaged a number of barristers of weight the whole case might have been upset, and instead of Fonseca going to the gallows half-a-dozen others might have dangled down the gibbet. In yesterday's letter in the "Gazette" you have quoted a passage from John Philpot Curran. It is no doubt a very good extract, but it is of no avail in Fonseca's case. I will tell you, "Truth," what should have been done. Not a word should have been spoken about the summing up of Justice Starling. If you were wise and had any regard for Fonseca's life you should have simply said "Quite right, perfectly right, your lordship." The summing up was remarkably in accordance with justice and equity. No one except one possessing a sound, a very sound judicial head, could have produced such a wonderful summing up. Instead of doing this you find fault with the learned judge. He is a judge after all, you must know. Again, he sentenced Fonseca to be hanged. You say that the sentence is too severe. You should have again exclaimed "Quite right your lordship, wonderfully right." Fonseca deserved to be cut into bits, but it is entirely due to your merciful heart, and to your sense of humanity that you have only sentenced him to the gallows. Again, "Truth," you have taken Dr. Barry to task. If Dr. Barry says he found poison surely Government must necessarily look upon his word as gospel truth. What an idea that a mere stripling like Fonseca should dare dispute the evidence of the Government Analyser. Dr. Barry has stated the strychnia extracted from Duarte's viscera was hypodermically injected into a frog, and it died within three minutes after the symptoms commenced, and that the forelimbs were flexed. I tell you, "Truth," very conscientiously that I have personally with my own eyes seen numerous frogs experimented upon by hypodermic injections of strychnia and not in a single case did I observe that any frog died within three minutes after the symptoms commenced or that the forelimbs of any frog poisoned with strychnia were flexed. But who will believe me, "Truth," the greater mistake that one could ever make was to challenge Dr. Barry regarding his evidence in respect to symptoms in frogs in strychnia poisoning. Then you have gone the length of saying something unfavourably about the police. What do you think about the Bombay police. Many of the officers in the police are serving merely out of a magnanimous regard for the public. If they should doff their uniforms in consequence of any snubbing I dare say nothing but chaos would reign in Bombay. "Truth," if you wished any good to come you should have gone about your business in the "pax paras" fashion, as they say in India. Even after the sentence of death was passed upon Fonseca, there was some hope of escape for him, provided you had acted according to the policy of accommodating oneself to circumstances. Fonseca's aged mother, his wife, and children, should all in a body, and, like Niobe, all in tears prostrated themselves at the feet of the authorities. They should have said nothing against the injustice of the sentence, but in full chorus supported by rivers of tears, they should only have cried "Have mercy on us." To obtain mercy it would, in my opinion, also be necessary to admit the crime even if no crime were committed. If Fonseca had no mother, wife, and children he could easily get them on hire. Although you have gone in a wrong way about your business, yet something tells me that Fonseca cannot and will not be hanged on such evidence as has been adduced against him. Do not in the least be crest-fallen, for if in the end it is known that Fonseca is lost, let it be known that it is not for want of courage or for sound arguments.—Yours, &c., CROCODILE TEARS.

I have not yet replied to "Crocodile Tears," but I shall do so in good time. I personally have very little respect for crocodile tears, though I know how to respect those who are to be respected. I cannot fail to perceive that my friend means well, and is good at heart. Fonseca was a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and a pucka Indian born subject of her Majesty the Queen, who I dare say knows more about the policy of accommodating oneself to circumstances in every affair of this life than "Crocodile Tears." The only difference is that "Crocodile Tears" would act in accordance with this policy if he were in Fonseca's policy, and Fonseca did not, although his life was at stake. He had his case fought out with all the confidence derived from self-consciousness of his innocence. I would only ask John Bull who would he protect—an innocent beggar, or a guilty prince?—Yours, &c., TRUTH

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will kindly publish the following observations in your paper, in the interests of public good. The case for the prosecution was that Duarte died of strychnine poison; that Fonseca had procured strychnine, and given a bitter pill to Duarte; that Duart's death was the contingency upon which Fonseca was to get Rs. 10,000; that Fonseca was in very stringent circumstances, and that the conduct of Fonseca subsequent to the death was suspicious. While summing up the case to the jury, his lordship observed, that death was not due to natural causes, and that the jury had to consider whether it was due to strychnia poisoning. Further on, his lordship charged the jury to find if it was the prisoner who administered the poison. Now, a not natural death is not necessarily a death caused by any offence, much less by the offence of murder. The main point, therefore, is whether the death was caused by any offence. Strychnia is a well known medicine; but if through ignorance, negligence, accident, or with intention or knowledge to cause death, the quantity administered is greater death will occur. Now, as a matter of fact, we do not know how and why, that is, the circumstances under which the pill was taken by Duarte. We do not know what part Duarte "himself" or other hands had in the whole "unknown" transaction. Duarte stated that Fonseca had given a bitter pill, but he did not state, that it had been given to him without his knowledge, or against his will. It is open to us to infer only that the pill was taken as medicine. The next question is: Who made the pill, under whose prescription it was made, and why the quantity of strychnia was great. We know that Fonseca procured strychnia, but he might have procured it under instructions from Duarte, or a medical prescription, or he might have procured it of his own motion, to use it as medicine for Duarte. Fonseca would have made, or got made, the pill; we cannot say which was the case, so we cannot say that Fonseca knew that the pill contained strychnia, or that the quantity was too great, or that Fonseca was not a mere medium, or that it was not ignorance, nor negligence, nor accident, that the quantity came out to be too much. So, much less can we say that there was the guilty intention or knowledge. Fonseca was interested in the death of Duarte to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and he was in stringent circumstances, but both the circumstances could have pre-existed, equally in case of subsequent ignorant, negligent, or accidental administering of too much strychnia, as they could have pre-existed in case of a subsequent guilty administering of the same. Therefore, the existence of the both, or of either, cannot establish criminality. So with the conduct; human nature always tends to conceal connection with or knowledge of unnatural death, no matter it is innocent. So Fonseca would have quite innocently tried to conceal his connection with the event, however ignorant, negligent, or accidental, it would have been. Again he was under the special circumstances of having an interest in the death, and want of money; still greater therefor was the motive in his case to conceal his connection altogether, notwithstanding his innocence. I think, with the view enunciated above, that the prosecution first of all fail to prove the "corpus delicti"; therefore the life of the poor victim should be saved. It would be quite in consonance with duty if the people are induced to, take all lawful step to secure justice.—Yours &c., V. P. DHEBAR.

Shunker Sett's Vady, Nov. 12.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·003	Calm	3	89·1	58·5	55	...	...	...
Agra	30·015	Calm	4	90·6	59·4	50	...	..	...
Cawnpore	30·030	WNW	3	90·8	54·5	60	...	..	...
Allahabad	30·001	Calm	2	91·1	56·4	74	...	...	—0·05
Jhansi	30·016	Calm	1	93·6	63·7	40	...	...	—0·03
Jacobabad	29·923	Calm	2	91·0	60·5	63	...	...	—0·01
Karachi	29·966	WNW	13	87·3	73·0	77	...	...	—0·07
Jeypore	30·030	Calm	3	91·6	57·1	54	...	...	—0·07
Ajmere	30·058	SW	2	90·4	55·7	70	...	...	—0·08
Deesa	30·008	WNW	4	95·8	60·1	47	...	...	—0·07
Ahmedabad	30·013	NNE	1	94·2	65·1	62	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·979	W	8	95·5	67·4	91	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	30·001	NW	6	91·9	70·3	78	...	...	—0·28
Veraval	29·991	NNW	6	87·1	61·8	83	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·025	Calm	3	90·8	59·3	40	...	...	—0·06
Indore	30·026	S	1	89·7	56·1	61	...	...	—0·15
Saugor	30·025	N	1	90·3	58·7	48	...	...	—0·16
Jubulpore	30·026	E	1	90·9	54·4	58	...	...	—0·28
Hoshangabad	30·050	NE	1	89·8	58·8	66	...	...	—0·34
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	30·030	NW	2	91·3	64·7	58	...	...	—0·45
Nagpur	30·020	Calm	1	92·3	63·1	67	...	0·16	—0·53
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·018	SSE	3	94·4	56·5	55	...	...	—0·48
Surat	30·014	WNW	L	91·2	61·0	62	...	...	—0·14
Malegaon	30·030	WNW	4	92·9	57·4	60	...	...	—0·41
Bombay	29·986	ENE	7	88·1	72·7	75	...	0·06	—0·49
Poona	30·052	Calm	1	89·0	58·4	77	...	0·74	—0·25
Ahmednagar	30·012	Calm	...	88·4	53·5	52	...	0·91	...
Aurangabad	30·063	Calm	2	91·8	60·2	49	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·036	SE	4	90·3	60·6	56	...	0·71	—0·35
Ratnagiri	29·969	ESE	5	92·4	69·9	60	...	1·30	+0·86
Belgaum	29·983	ESE	9	85·7	59·0	51	...	1·51	—0·32
Goa	29·971	E	5	88·0	73·4	72	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·971	ENE	3	93·7	68·5	82	...	0·44	—1·77
Mangalore	29·949	ENE	2	88·8	73·4	82	...	1·79	—0·84
Calicut	30·005	ESE	7	89·2	75·0	86	...	3·01	—0·87
Cochin	29·934	Calm	M	89·7	75·2	87	2·22	4·03	—0·79
Bangalore	30·005	ENE	6	81·7	59·9	73	...	1·65	—1·08
Secunderabad	30·006	Calm	3	87·1	61·0	71	...	1·15	—0·30
Masulipatam	29·996	N	2	90·0	75·1	74	...	0·45	—5·03
Bellary	30·024	Calm	2	89·7	64·4	57	...	2·09	+0·62
Cuddapah	30·003	SE	L	91·5	66·4	70	...	0·21	—2·36
Madras	29·991	NW	5	88·0	63·0	86	...	1·81	—4·70
Coimbatore	29·958	S	2	90·9	71·3	82	...	1·11	—1·30
Trichinopoly	29·957	NNE	2	88·0	73·9	80	...	2·16	—0·38
Negapatam	29·934	NE	11	87·5	77·7	74	...	2·90	—5·19
Colombo	29·918	ENE	5	83·5	74·5	61	...	1·44	—6·34
Aden	30·020	NE	17	83·3	74·1	76	...	...	—0·05

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are irregular, and show a brisk rise at Allahabad, a brisk fall at Jacobabad, Bhuj, Karachi and Calicut, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Calicut, and 8 at Bombay, Veraval and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 1 to 9° above the mean of the season over nearly the whole country, and the minimum in considerable to very large excess at Negapatam, Nagpur, Raipur, Neemuch, Bhuj, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Ratnagiri. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (3·22"). The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and the weather in the Gulf is equally and very unsettled, and strong winds are probably blowing there. The weather in Sind is unsettled and is likely to become cloudy. A low pressure area also exists in the south of the Peninsula, and conditions are favourable for rain in local showers on the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has decreased briskly over Baluchistan and the Indus Valley and increased briskly over the Gangetic Plain, elsewhere the changes are slight and generally downward over the Peninsula and upward over North-East India. Winds have become cyclonic over North-West India, but remain northerly over the Bay and easterly over the centre and the west of the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The force has been fresh in some North-western stations and the temperature has fallen over the Gangetic Plain and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature remains excessive in all the provinces of India, the abnormal excess ranging from half a degree in Burma to nearly seven degrees in the Punjab. Light showers of rain have fallen in North-East India and a heavy shower in Cochin, but elsewhere the weather has been fine and dry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th November 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·5
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of wind *	ENE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	165

ARE men or women the greater flirts? is a question discussed by a lady journalist. To begin with, she says, there is far more tendency in a woman's nature to that light species of playing at love-making than there is on the part of most men. The reason is not at all far to seek. She does not do the wooing. But Nature has given her a power of attraction and fascination which is a dangerous gift, when she chooses to let it be. But to counterbalance man's greater strength, which is his chief weapon. Nature has given her an instinct of timidity. She is quite content to attract admiration up to a certain point; then there comes the dread of showing her real feelings, or of seeming too eager or too forward. So she draws back a little, and cloaks herself with reserve. The slower witted man-creature cannot understand it, and it puzzles and angers him. He thought she cared just now—now she seems to dislike him. Piqued and hurt and offended, he becomes distant to her. She, feeling he is leaving her, and unwilling to have him go, puts out all her instinctive fascination to bring him back. Result—the mind masculine says in its haste that all women are flirts, and nothing can ever afterwards shake that conviction. Men have a tremendous advantage on their side, since all the traditions of history and race for countless ages have put in their hands, and not in the hands of the woman, the power of "popping the question." And so flirting is far more cruel in a man than in a woman. There is something cowardly in it the contest is so unequal, and his adversary is so helpless and so unarmed compared with himself. There is only this to be said in extenuation. Men are so much less imaginative and less gifted with sympathetic instincts than women that they probably have not the least notion what agonies of suffering they may cause a girl by what is to them a diverting pastime and perhaps they would be shocked and remorseful if they once knew.

Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of neutralising and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill-health, and institute regular actions in organs that are faulty from derangement or debility. The dyspeptic, weak and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain A Dowrie, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 81 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain J A Magenis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C F Hart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (2nd November) with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-General J Warren, Mr R Lambert, Rev J H Bateson, Mr W Causby, Mr H R Harrison, Mr Hajee Mahomed Janah and wife, Mr Ali Jaffer and boy, Mr Dhuromsey and mother, Mr L V D'Souza, Mr Faid bin Fairies, Mr Sumsoodin Goolamhoosen, three others and a boy and 70 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Nuddea (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Persian Gulf.
	Singapore (s)	Sap. riti	Genoa, &c.
	Rosetta (s)	Wright	China.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Loodiana, Magenis, for Calcutta, &c.
" Taif, Dowrie, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aston Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Akbar, for Mauritius via Coconada.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
13	Canning s	....	Bombay.
	Ellora s	....	Calcutta.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
9	Clan Alpine s	....	London.
	Pekin s	....	Calcutta.
	Golconda s	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—237 cases whisky, 50 hogsheads, beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, William M Bell; 205 cases ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co; 25 cases whisky, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

Australia s—5 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases whisky, E Bezonjee; 125 cases ale, and stout, R Morrison and Co.

Clan Gordon s—5 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baroda s—2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—5 cases soap and 12 cases provisions, A Salleybhoy; 14 cases tobacco, C Julaibhoy and Co.

Asia s—10 cases soap, A H Seedick; 2 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 210 boxes soap, A H Seedick; 6 cases tobacco, D Merwan.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—10 cases liqueur, Treacher and Co; 20 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 8 cases ham, 6 cases bacon, and 8 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

Carthage s—2 cases medicine, 71 cases provisions, &c Treacher and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shannon s—55 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—34 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—68 cases brown papers, Hussonally Abdcolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—72 cases writing paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 60 cases glassware, R Gangjee; 118 cases glassware, E Cassum; 20 cases blacking, T Akbarally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—27 bales wool and 50 bales goat hair, M Shapoorjee and Co; 28 bales silkwaste, David Sassoon and Co; 56 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Co; 28 bales wool, Joena Vally; 68 bales cottonwaste, A H Noorbhoy; 1,000½ cwts linseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 129 bales cottonfly and 6 bales twistwaste, T Jeewraj; 24 bales wool, M Thackersee.

Aston Hall s—225 cwts coir yarn, Antajee Mohodew; 40 bales wool, P Dwarkadas; 41 bales wool T Chimandas; 60 bales wool, C Nanjee; 40 bales wool, K Sheriff and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, M Jamal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—2 cases condiments, R V Reid.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia s—2 cases carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—1 pot rosa oil, N Khairaz and Co; 26 cases mother of pearl shells, M Mooraj; 5 cases brassware and 3 cases furniture, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 1 case assorted feathers, C Sorabjee.

Carthage s—9,099 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 18 pots geranium oil, 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, and 402 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 1 bale wool, N Futehally and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bombay s—2370 cwts linseed, and 8415 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri; 8,090 cwts castor seed 6,998 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

Australia s—3,001 cwts gingelly seed, 1190 cwts mowra seed and 6,000 cwts castor seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Asia s—525 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—310 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 115 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 67 cwts ooplate, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vindobona s—250 bales twist, N J Abraham; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 325 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 325 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—330 bales cotton, R Lucmondas; 100 bales cotton, Phiroz, C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 11.

Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Bangalore.
Chetwode Lieut, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Warren, Sugn Major Genl, Bo, A M S, on inspection duty, from Poona.
Whitcombe, Surg Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 11.

Stokes, Capt, Ms, R H A, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 13.

Shelley, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Trichinopoly.
Shelley, Lieut, Bo, R E, on transfer, for Madras.
Errington, Capt, Bo, 8th Bo I, off leave, to Baroda.

NOVEMBER 14.

Howe, Lieut, VI Ms I, on furlough, to England.
Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, off duty, to Bangalore.
Chetwode, Lieut, Ms, 19th Hussars, off leave, to Bangalore.
Warren, Surg Major Genl, Bo, A M S, on inspection duty, to Karachi.
O'Sullivan, Major, Bo, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th November, 1895.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order, khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday next the 16th inst., as follows:—

St Mary's College—Two double Cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School—One double Car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Wednesday, November, 13.

Inspection—The Major-General Commanding will see the 27th and 36th Field Batteries on a dismounted parade at 7-30 a.m. on Monday next, the 18th instant, on the Kirkee Polo Ground.

Review by H E the Viceroy—The General Officer Commanding is glad to be able to inform the Troops of the Poona and Kirkee Garrison that His Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself as pleased with their appearance and marching

THE origin of the polka is not generally known, the inventor of the dance having been a young Bohemian girl, named Haniczka Selezka. She was a blooming young peasant maiden, and the best dancer in the village of Costelec, on the River Elbe, and used to perform solo dances of her own invention at the various village festivities. It was in the year 1830, at a farmhouse that the assembled guests asked her to dance a solo, and she said, "I will show you something quite new," and to the music of her own singing she danced the polka step, though with more elaboration than it is now performed. The dance became so popular that it was later made a national dance, and Haniczka named it Pulku, as she said it was danced in short steps; from Pulku came Polku, and finally Polka, the dance three years later—in 1833—becoming popular in Prague, and in 1839 it was already danced at the Vienna balls, and one year later became the most popular dance in Paris. Haniczka Selezka is still alive, surrounded by numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren sprung from her own six sons and daughters.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30. MARCKS and CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR AMATEURS AND THE TRADE delicate and ornamental Brass, and Crucible Iron Castings, Forgings, Turning and Fitting made to order in best English Style.—C. JOST & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS.—All the Latest Style from Raphael Tuck and other well-known Makers. Thousands of Varieties to Select from. Acknowledged CHEAPEST HOUSE, SHROFF BROTHERS. Hornby Row, Fort.

LIME JUICE and LIME JUICE CORDIAL, by Hogarth and Co., per Bot, As. 12; per dozen, Rs. 8. Best fresh-made Guava Jelly, per Bottle, As 10; per doz. Rs. 6. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, for whole day or at least 2 hours daily. Salary Rs. 25 per month. Only very competent persons need apply with copies of Testimonials to "Book-Keeper," care of this Office.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT (Charni Road), Second-hand PIANOS, in thorough order, as good as new, for SALE or EXCHANGE, Prices cheaper than elsewhere.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMOS, new machines supplied, damaged machines repaired or rewired. second-hand dynamos bought, sold, or exchanged. C. JOST & Co., Hornby Row. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—78 ROLLER CARDS, 39 made by Curtis, Par, & Madely 40" wide; 30 made by Hetherington & Sons, 40" wide: 9 made by Platt Brothers. 48" wide. All these can be seen working at the Mills. Apply to the Manager, Swadeshi Mills, Coorla.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 28 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Praetorium" and ; "The Vale of Tears, " in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GUILDING skilfully carried out with guarantee of deposit, old or worn articles re-plated at moderate charges. Price List free on application. C. JOST & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

RIPPINGILLE'S celebrated KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

REQUIRED, to take CHARGE of a large PROVISION BUSINESS, a duly-qualified European Gentleman. To a really competent man liberal Terms will be accorded. Apply, with copies only of Testimonials and particulars of previous employment to "L. L." care of this Office.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Though ill for a considerable portion of my stay, I was better attended to, and found more kindness at the RIPON than I should if I had been in my own bungalow.—J. P., Ld., Bombay).

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN PINTO'S HOTEL.—This Well-known, Commodious, and most Central Hotel is now OPEN to European Visitors. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is near the Library, Public Offices, Churches, &c., and is within an easy walk of the Gymkhana.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERS supplied with scientific and optical instruments for their respective works. Instruments repaired and accurately adjusted. C. JOST & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in English, French, and German. Good Bombay references. Apply to "X. Y. Z." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Roporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bolikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; In the Mofussil, postage extra.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, also Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

A PERPETUAL INAM VILLAGE in PANWEL TALUKA, containing two thousand acres of Kharif Workus and Bag-it Land, and yielding an annual Revenue of about RUPEES SIX THOUSAND (susceptible of large increase), is available FOR SALE with all the Proprietary Rights. The village has a Salubrious climate, and is about two hours journey from Bombay. Its GARDEN, which contains seven hundred grafted Mango trees, with other flower and fruit trees, is situated at a selected site, having a commodious storied BUNGALOW in the middle for residence.

Written Offers are invited for the Inam village, which will be placed before the Owner for approval.

OTHER PROPERTIES of large and small amounts in and out of Bombay are also to be sold.

For further particulars and inspection of documents apply to the Undersigned.

RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Engineer and Licensed Surveyor,
and a Member of Panwel Taluka Local Board.
OFFICE—No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
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GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate ... 4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.

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RAILWAY ENGINEERS
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BRICK BURNERS.
BULL'S PATENT
Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.
Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth. and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library, Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

A further recovery of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 106 3-8; and an advance to the same extent in French Rentes in Paris, at 100¼ took place yesterday, indicating a somewhat less anxious feeling in financial circles regarding the political situation in Europe. The market rates of discount in London, however, were advanced 1-8 per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Bank Paper—say to 1¼ and 1 3-8 per cent. respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £ 60 13-16 The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 30 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal advanced in value ⅛ cent per oz., to 67¼ cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. Paris Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·22.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered was allotted between the three Presidencies, Calcutta taking 43½ lakhs, Bombay 4 lakhs, and Madras 2½ lakhs, the rate obtained—1s. 1⅞d.—showing a decline of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1-8 on the higher rate obtained for extra sales made in the interval. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 1 5-8d.

An advance of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 19-32d. per lb. took place yesterday; and Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for November deliveries, and 4½d. for March-April. The only other change was in Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton, which was 1-8d. per lb. higher, at 5 5-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 8 5-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 10 cents lower, at 8·34 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts	32,000	55,000	41,000
Four days' Receipts	142,000	251,000	194,000
Since 1st September	1,936,000	2,858,000	2,277,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures for the monthly shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for October being now to hand through Reuter we give below our usual comparative statement, which shows, as far as the missions to this Presidency are concerned. a considerable increase in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* compared with shipments in the previous month; but a material falling off, as against those in October last year; while in *Coloured* and *Printed* Goods, a considerable addition is shown in last month's shipments in each comparison. In *Twist* the shipments last month were a good deal heavier than in September; but they were on exactly the same level as in October 1894. Taking the figures for Bombay for the completed ten months of the present year, we find the missions from the other side to have been upon a smaller scale in all the three items of *Cotton Cloth* given; and a small increase in *Twist*.

	Oct. 1895.	Sept. 1895.	Oct. 1894.
To Bombay—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	45,200,000	26,400,000	57,40,000
Coloured do. ... "	6,050,000	3,900,000	4,850,000
Printed do. ... "	10,400,000	6,400,000	7,950,000
Twist ... lbs.	1,550,000	800,000	1,550,000
To Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	83,750,000	89,500,000	85,950,000
Coloured do. ... "	2,700,000	2,650,000	4,350,000
Printed do. ... "	2,600,000	4,000,000	3,250,000
Twist ... lbs.	750,000	650,000	850,000
To Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	2,600,000	1,100,000	11,900,000
Coloured do. ... "	1,300,000	350,000	1,650,000
Printed do. ... "	750,000	350,000	1,250,000
Twist ... lbs.	2,100,000	450,000	1,450,000

To Bombay—only for 10 months 1895.		1894.
Plain Cottons ... yds.	313,300,000	441,900,000
Coloured do. ... "	34,950,000	53,700,000
Printed do. ... "	63,350,000	104,600,000
Twist ... lbs.	9,600,000	9,250,000

COTTON.—A moderate business in both directions has been reported in our local market to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 300 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 195-6; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 221; and Khundwa, at Rs. 215; and 300 old Dhollera, at Rs. 218; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, made up of 500 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 206-7; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 201; 150 Khundwa at Rs. 218½; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 195; and 100 old Dharwar, at Rs. 2 0 per candy.

This morning's telegraphic reports from the Cotton districts advise a further rainfall at Barsee, Sholapore, Bellary and Hubli, ranging from 38 cents in the last-named district to over 2 inches at Bellary, where the Cotton plants required fine weather. In all the other districts the weather remained bright and seasonable, Monday's favourable reports of the crop are confirmed.

WHEAT and SEEDS shew no change in value, the former having been quiet in tone, with a small export business passing; and the latter in moderate demand from shippers and with a steady tone prevailing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,854	bales.
Wheat	17,558	cwts.
Linseed	1,359	"
Rapeseed	2,595	"
Gingellyseed	12,149	"
Poppyseed	881	"
Castorseed	5,885	"
Rice	1,238	"

FREIGHTS.—This market remains weak. A late December steamer has been fixed at 13s. 6d. for two ports, U. K. or Continent.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, rates practically remaining the same throughout the day, with the exception of a moderate amount of Bank Telegraphic which was reported at intervals during the day at 1s. 1¾d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 1¾d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	...1·46	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 1-16 for Money, and 106 7-8 for account, but rates improved to the extent of 1-8 per cent. during the day, closing at 107 3-16, and 107 for cash, and next settling day respectively.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and the only changes in our list this evening are as follows, say:—An advance of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 10, in David; and a decline of Rs. 15, in Coorla; and of Rs. 10, in China; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,62,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	97	138	2	237
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	21,14,529	31,92,046	97,178	54,03,753
Total for 18 weeks...	22,76,529	34,22,046	1,01,178	57,99,753
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,14,069	2,30,839	4,688	3,49,596
Per mile of Ry do.	68	138	3	209
Total to corresponding date do.	22,68,794	40,92,956	88,101	64,49,851

Increase for the week ... Rs. 46,404
Decrease to date ... " 6,50,098

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOPKINS—November 14, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, P. & O. Co.'s Service, of a son. (English and Australian papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE.

McKENZIE—WALLACE—November 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, assisted by the Rev. F. Ashcroft, George J. McKenzie, eldest son of Alex. McKenzie, Bombay, to Jessie M. S. Wallace, youngest daughter of Hugh Wallace, Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROY—November 9, at 1, Outram Street, the wife of P L Roy, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUIST-SPARKS—WHITLEY—November 6, at St Paul's Cathedral, Ranchi, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev F C Boyd, Arthur Buist-Sparks, Surgeon Captain, Indian Medical Service, to Florence May Whitley, youngest daughter of the Right Rev the Bishop of Chota Nagpur.

JOLLY—HASLETT—November 7, at St John's Church, Naini Tal, by the Archdeacon of Lucknow, William Thomas Jolly, P W D, Assam, to Louisa Caroline, third daughter of William Haslett Esq, of Dehra, and late D S P, Punjab Police.

LONGMUIR—SPARKS—November 9, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, James Arnott Longmuir, of Calcutta, Solicitor, eldest son of Thomas Longmuir, Esq, of Denorh, Fifeshire, to Bessie Hilda, second daughter of the late Colonel John Barnes Sparks, I S C.

DEATHS.

BARRON—November 8, at Agra, Leonora, daughter of A H Barron, aged 14 years.

DILLON—November 9, at Lucknow, of pneumonia, Edwin Arthur Dillon, Barrister-at-Law, aged 36 years.

ELDER—November 2, at Rajghat Tea Estate, South Sylhet, Emily, beloved wife of D W Elder, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the issue of a resolution regarding the re-organization of the Sanitary Department in India, the Governor-General-in-Council has published for general information a resolution respecting the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory for the training of young medical officers in that science and also as Chemical Examiners at the Central Laboratory in Calcutta. The importance of encouraging bacteriological research in India—where so many problems in regard to diseases are still unsolved—is so manifest that the Government of India wisely refrain from any demonstration as to the need for such research, and the resolution is confined to the more practical task of elaborating a scheme with this end in view. Some eighteen months ago, the Government of India invited the opinion of the local administrations on a plan for the organization of a small specially trained department of officers of the Indian Medical Service, so as to provide suitable incumbents for the appointments of Chemical Examiners to the respective Provincial Governments, and for an increase of the salaries of these officers. The scheme also arranged for an increase in the cadre of the medical service by three, so as to provide probationers or supernumerary officers to fill unexpected vacancies, and an officer to eventually succeed Mr. Hankin, whose work as Chemical Examiner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been so invaluable in giving the medical profession new data to go upon in their combat with the diseases peculiar to Oriental countries. The replies of the local administrations showed considerable differences of opinion as to this plan, more especially with regard to the reductions proposed in the appointment of laboratory assistants now held by assistant surgeons in order to provide for supernumerary officers. Two of the Governments consulted favoured the course of obtaining in cases of necessity specialists direct from England as Chemical examiners. It is to be feared, however, that such a method would not only be costly but would work unsatisfactorily. The medical profession in this country naturally look with distrust if not suspicion on the expert who, although entirely devoid of Indian experience, when thrust into a highly responsible position here too often seems anxious to discard as out of date the practical knowledge acquired by those who have been patiently labouring in the country for years. A very important branch of the Chemical Examiner's duty will be to lecture at the Medical Colleges, and it is obvious that in this capacity a new-comer would be at a disadvantage. It is the general practice in Europe to give these appointments to medical men, and there seems no reason why a system which prevails in the West should not be good enough for the East. The Government of India have taken this view, and have come to the conclusion that officers for the Chemical Analyses department should be recruited from the ranks of the medical profession "until it is shown by further experience that members of the service fail owing to the absence of special training to discharge the duties in a satisfactory manner." We have no doubt that "further experience" will lead Government to adhere to the method now proposed, provided, of course, that the supernumeraries are given opportunities for study of the special branch to which they are to be attached. They cannot be expected to distinguish themselves when the appointment falls to them, if the months or years that intervene before a vacancy occurs are filled up entirely by the engrossing duties of a service notoriously overworked. It must be admitted, too, that although the service could be strengthened with advantage other difficulties stand in the way of finding temporary employment for these supernumeraries. As the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has pointed out, such employment might operate against the advancement of deserving assistant surgeons. The Bombay Goverment have drawn attention to the fact that it would also result in recruitment of the Chemical Examiner's department at the expense of the general civil medical administration. But this effect would be more apparent than real since additions are to be made to the service to supply the Chemical Examiner's department.

The Government of India ask for the co-operation of the provincial administrations, and go a good way towards obtaining it by expressly framing the scheme in such a manner as to lighten instead of enhancing the burdens upon provincial resources. The failure of the Laboratory for bacteriological research at Poona might make the Bombay Government rather chary of assenting to new schemes of the same kind if the cost was to fall on provincial funds. But that failure, due as it was to lack of funds and lack of organisation, rather than to inherent climatic difficulties, goes to prove that the work will be more effectively done if it devolves on the Supreme Government than if left to local administrations, which have to depend upon comparatively inelastic resources. The success of Dr. Cunningham at Calcutta and Mr. Hankin at Agra, has shown conclusively that whatever may have happened at Poona, bacteriological investigations can be carried on in the plains of India even in the hot weather. There can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of the authorities in selecting Mr. Hankin for the charge of the laboratory which they propose to establish at Agra, for in the words of the resolution, the results he has already achieved in the service of the North-Western Provinces Government and "the energy and enthusiasm with which he has pursued his investigations, combined with the searching and practical character of his enquiries," specially fit him for the duty. It must not be supposed that Mr. Hankin's relinquishment of office under the N.-W. P. Government, and his appointment by the Supreme Government, is a distinction without a difference, simply because he remains at Agra. The resolution emphatically sets forth that the Agra laboratory will be not merely a local institution, but one at which investigations relating to the whole of India are to be undertaken. The Governor-General-in-Council anticipates that an institution of this kind will be of special value to the military authorities in investigating the causes of enteric fever, cholera, and other specific diseases which play such havoc amongst our soldiers, and in assisting them in the solution of the difficulties that so constantly arise respecting the sanitary surroundings of the troops. The labours of Mr. Hankin and his assistants should also be of immense value to Local Governments in enabling them to obtain well-authenticated knowledge on questions affecting the health of the civil population; and will enable municipalities to receive an authoritative opinion on the purity of their food and water-supply. In short, the institution is calculated, as the resolution remarks, to "contribute materially to the general welfare of the people."

But in these days fresh financial responsibilities have to be very charily undertaken, and Government have all along had in view such rearrangements of existing methods as will enable the laboratory to be established without adding to the taxpayers' bill, except to a small extent. In the first place they propose to make over the duties hitherto carried on by Mr. Hankin as Chemical Examiner to the N.-W. P. Government to the Chemical Examiner at Calcutta, giving that officer an addition to his staff to enable him to cope with the extra work. They point out that the existing railway facilities are such as to make the proposed transfer practicable, and, indeed, to make the capital city the place for these researches for Bengal, Assam and the Central Provinces as well. Calcutta has the further advantage that on account of the exceptionally large number of commercial analyses, greater facilities exist than at any other centre in Northern India for training young commissioned medical officers as a reserve for the Chemical Analyser's department. It is also intended in order to meet the increased expenditure involved by the present scheme to abolish the Deputy Sanitary Commissionership of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor of that Province is asked to consent to the proposal on the ground of the general advantages to be derived from the establishment of an Imperial Laboratory, and is gently reminded that the reduction has been rendered feasible by the orders which have been passed from time to time in the Punjab making Civil Surgeons responsible for the vaccination work of their districts. At first sight this part of the scheme seems somewhat open to objection. The object of the Punjab Government in throwing the vaccination work on the civil surgeons has been that of economy,—a virtue which should be rewarded rather than punished by a a diminution of the sanitary establishment. But the objection disappears to some extent when it is remembered that the various sanitary departments are about to undergo a complete and greatly needed re-organisation, and that the abolition of the Deputy Commissionership in the Punjab is only part of a larger scheme for doing away with the appointment in other Provinces as well. The saving in the Punjab will provide means for a commissioned medical officer to be attached to the Calcutta Laboratory, and a further saving will be effected by discontinuing the allowance now paid to Dr. D. Cunningham for conducting bacteriological and other experiments at Calcutta. The ultimate financial result of this scheme will be to transfer an outlay of nearly Rs. 20,000 from the N.-W. P. and Punjab Governments to the Imperial Government; and to add to the total expenditure by about Rs. 2,800 per annum. A Government which spent millions of money a few months ago on the invasion of Chitral, can certainly consent without misgivings to so small an expenditure as this for a project calculated to further very considerably the cause of medical science in India. It is intended to eventually attach young medical officers for a six months' course of training to the Bacteriological Laboratory, and in this way to enable a considerable proportion of the medical staff to secure a knowledge of this important branch of the science of healing.

MR. RAGHUNATHJI'S "Hindu Temples of Bombay" has reached its second number, and we are glad to learn that the writer contemplated dealing with the temples of the Presidency after he has finished those of the town and island. Ten temples are disposed of in the new number, first of these being Prabhadevi's temple at Mahim—which dates from A.D. 1295. The present building, it appears, is not Prabhadevi's original house. The original temple stood in Kotwady, now called the Lady Jamsetjee Road. In A. D. 1519, hearing that the Portuguese were about to destroy the image and demolish her temple, the Prabhus, at the dead of night, threw the image into a step-well close to the present temple. Next morning the Portuguese pulled down the temple, and razed it to the ground. After Prabhadevi had lain more than 200 years in the well (1737) the fall of Bassein and the triumph of the Marathas "stirred the spirit within the goddess or within her worshippers." The Prabhu owner of the palm garden, at the bottom of whose well the statue lay buried, saw Prabhadevi in a dream, and received her orders to take her from her hiding place. The Prabhu told his caste-fellows. They emptied the well, found the image, and built a temple in the godess's honour. A slab of stone, about a foot square, in the south wall of the temple, has a *Balbodh* inscription stating that "Shri Mata Prabhavati's temple was built by the whole Pattane Prabhu caste." Five temples in Fanaswady are next dealt with, the most interesting being Mahadev's temple in Autoba Gosavi's oart. Here, it seems, the image of the Munja or Brahman lad who died after the thread-girding, and before the loosening of the *munja* cord, and who also lives on the pipal-tree, is specially worshipped on Saturdays. As he died unmarried, he mourns the lost pleasures of matrimony; and jealous of the happiness of the newly-married, is believed to enter into their bodies and make them childless. Married girls, who have been for some years childless, or whose children have been born out of time, or have sickened in infancy, visit the shrine to worship the Munja and coax him to leave their bodies and enter into either the image or the tree overhead. Maheshwari's temple in Naviwada lane, Rama Mandir and Anant Rishi's math are also described in the number, and Mr. Raghunathji in his remarks on the Maheshwari's temple tells us something of its history and the reputation of its stone goddess which rose out of the earth. Seventy-five years ago a Prabhu lady, the wife of Raghoba Damulji, was so stricken with stiffness or weakness in her right arm that she could not raise her hand to her head. Physic failing, the lady vowed, if Maheshwar; would restore her arm, she would present her with a silver mask. Power came back to the muscles of the arm of the lady, who spent Rs. 250 in procuring a carefully-carved mask for her healer. The mask is now kept at the lady's house, and before the fair, with drums, torches and fireworks, it is carried with great rejoicing to the shrine. The annual fair held in the temple dates from another cure. About the same time a Prabhu, Damodhar Sundharji Mankar, nicknamed Nakadia or the Nosey, had his nose swollen and disfigured by a wart or *mod*. As in spite of all remedies, the wart grew, Damodhar, bowing before Maheshwari, said; "Goddess, free me from this evil and I will give you a yearly fair." Next morning he awoke to find the wart gone; it had dropped off during the night. Damodhar called some sweetmeat, fried grain, and toy-sellers, seated them with their baskets in front of the shrine, and in the evening took all the school-boys there and feasted them. Every year, so long as he lived, he feasted school-boys. Since his death the charges of maintaining the fair have been met by subscription from the Prabhus of the neighbourhood. At the fair and at other times, the childless, sick, and unlucky, chiefly Prabhus, vow, if the goddess removes their trouble, to give her a new silk bodice or a girl's petticoat or *parkal*. The number of clothes, fruits, and cash, presented to the goddess, and the Gondhal dance and music so often played before Maheshwari, show how often prayers have been heard and vows redeemed.

IN connection with the gold fever in London we find that even the Johannesburg papers are warning investors that mining shares of the Witwatersrand district have risen, on the average, far in excess of their real value, and that many of the London and Paris buyers may have reasons to regret their action. It is pointed out that though a few of the Rand companies pay dividends, the majority do not, and it is added that "they can hardly be expected to repay the investors at the excessive prices which the shares have lately commanded." It is hinted that more attention is being given to the older goldfields of Barberton, and De Kaap generally, precisely because it is felt that the Rand has been overdone. In the De Kaap region the auriferous deposits, though occasionally rich, are very irregular, and the refractory nature of the ores has prevented realisation, so it is stated, of more than half the gold contained. Now, however, that more perfect processes of extraction are being employed, it is hoped that Barberton will have a return of prosperity, and hence the increased activity in prospecting and reorganisation in that district. It is added that though much of the capital has been obtained in England and France, much of it has also gone from Johannesburg, from which it is inferred that capitalists in Johannesburg have begun to realise that the possibilities of that centre are, after all, limited.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR visits the schools of the Joint Schools Committee, from 10-45 a.m. to 1-5 p.m., to-day. His Excellency will visit in all eleven schools having on their rolls 2,100 boys and girls.

IT is officially notified that Government have accepted the resignation by the Hon. Mr. J. Macpherson, of his appointment as acting Advocate-General, and have appointed thereto the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, on relief, until the turn to duty of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator left Aden on Wednesday morning, not Tuesday as was previously stated.

THE services of the Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

As it has been recently decided that the rule prohibiting police officers from becoming Volunteers on account of their services being required in other directions in the event of riots having to be suppressed, is also applicable to stipendiary magistrates, Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, intends to resign his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE-CATES, acting First Assistant Political Agent and acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

LIEUTENANT H. G. CARNEGY, Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ON relief of the Presidency District by Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. P. Fitzgibbon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred to the Belgaum District.

CAPTAIN F. W. G. WADESON, Commandant, Aden Troops, and Mr. Thomas J. Stephen have been appointed members of the Aden Port Trust, *vice* Capt. H. M. Abud and Mr. J. M. Messa, respectively.

NINE months' furlough has been granted to Mr. G. M. Woodrow, Lecturer in Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, C.I.E., late Talukdari settlement officer, met with a serious carriage accident, yesterday evening, at the Kalbadavie Road. Mr. Pestonji was purchasing a harness when, owing to the carelessness of his native coachman the horse bolted with the brougham in which Mr. Pestonji was seated. Our townsman, in trying to jump out of the carriage, got a nasty fall, causing a deep wound in the forehead and on his right hand. His face was also badly bruised, and three of his teeth came out. Fortunately, Dr. Khory, who happened to pass by, at once stopped and dressed the wounds, and had Mr. Pestonji removed to his bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, in an unconscious state. He is improving under the treatment of Drs. Khory and Bharoocha.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 12 was 468, giving a death-rate of 27·14 per annum per thousand as against 28·34 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 111 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 72, phthisis; 14, cholera; 1, leprosy; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 73, affections of the respiratory organs; 13, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 39, still-born; 47, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 11; Brahmin, 19; Bhattia, 6; Hindu, of other caste, 229; Hindu out caste, 48; Musalman, 111; Parsee, 20; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 16; European, 3; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 301 as against 365 the corresponding period of last year, and 329 the average over the past five years.

THE following promotions in police superintendentships have been made, *vice* Mr. F. C. Jones, retired:—Mr. D. Davies to be Third Grade District Superintendent. Mr. C. A. B. Beatty to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Davies. Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Beatty. Mr. W. A. Dubois to be First Grade Assistant, *vice* Mr. Thatcher. Mr. W. H. Luck to be Second Grade Assistant, *vice* Mr. W. A. Dubois. Mr. J. C. B. D. Adams to be District Superintendent in the Dharwar District; Mr. R. MacTier in the Ahmedabad District, and Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher in the Kolaba District, continuing to act in the Sholapur District.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian Victor is going to Ashantee with the Expedition.

It is now understood that the regulars under orders for Ashantee will number six hundred.

Nov. 14.

Colonel Kempster has been appointed Second-in-Command under Sir F. C. Scott in the Ashantee expedition.

THE CONCENTRATION OF FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.

Austria is sending warships to the Levant.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BY THE POWERS.

The Powers are now exchanging views in regard to the Turkish question, the centre of the discussion being at Vienna.

PROLONGED DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Owing to the prolonged drought in Australia, the yield of wheat is barely enough to supply local requirements.

THE ITALIAN SQUADRON.

ROME, Nov. 13.

The Italian squadron will possibly join the British squadron at Salonika.

ELECTION OF BURGOMASTER IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.

The rabid Anti-Semite, M. Lueger, whose election as Burgomaster for Vienna the Emperor Francis Joseph cancelled, has been re-elected. Thereupon the Common Council was dissolved, and there is much excitement in Vienna.

THE GOA MUTINY.

ARRIVAL OF THE VASCO DA GAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Nov. 14.

To-day's *Boletim* invites recruits for service in Mozambique. The Maharatas and Mahomedans being preferred, these can enlist themselves in the Military Department in Pangim, or at the offices of the Administradores, on the following condition :—To serve in Africa for three years, having the option of leaving to their families half of their salary, which amounts nearly to Rs. 30 monthly. Only 400 men are required for this service.

The ironclad Vasco da Gama arrived at Aguada, to-day, and thence sailed to Mormugao harbour, anchoring there. It does not appear that the European troops will march against the fort of Nanuz for some days.

THE RECENT REVIEW.

POONA, Nov. 14.

Driver Campbell, L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, who met with a severe accident during the Viceregal review of troops, on Monday last, is doing well. His leg is not to be amputated. Lord Elgin, prior to his departure to Hyderabad, sent a cheque of Rs. 100, with a sympathetic letter, to his Commanding Officer.

AN INTER-REGIMENTAL SWIMMING MATCH.

An Inter-Regimental Swimming match, Rs. 300 a side, in which great interest has been taken for the last few weeks, was held at Holkar's Bridge, this afternoon. The contestants were Corporal Redrup, who is the Malta champion, and who belongs to the Lancashire Regiment, and Private Delaney, of the Yorkshire, who has taken some English championships. Distance—one mile. The match was organised by the men of the regiments entirely. The race was a good one, and give and take was the order, but it was finally won by Private Delaney amid great excitement by about fifteen yards. Both the men had had enough when finished. Captain Ottley, Yorkshire, and Mr. Obrien, Lancashire, were the referees. There was a great crowd of soldiers present.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 14.

In public meetings, held in Saliwada and Maliwada, Ahmednagar, resolutions were passed upholding the Poona Congress Working Committee, and not objecting to holding the Social Conference in the Congress pendal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this evening.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore for Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 13/16
Bar Silver	30 13/16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Soukhoum Kale.

The Madagascar Mails closes at Durban to-morrow, at 9 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	12	45 p.m.	6	26
Teheran	..	...	...	...	...
Suez	14	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	39	—	1
" Karachi	..	7	..	1
" Madras	—	20	..	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 13.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 79·5

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 73·9

10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 80·6

2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 85·8

4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 85·1

HYDERABAD RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 14.

The Viceregal party attended races in state, as also the Nizam and suite. The orientally painted grand-stand was crowded with nobles in rich colours, and a large element of civilians and ladies were present. The racing was good throughout.

1ST RACE—"The Nizam Yar Jung Plate."—Rs. 800, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. For all horses that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over and are *bona-fide* and unconditionally the property, for at least three months before the meeting, of officers of H. M.'s civil, military, or naval services, and of H. H. the Nizam's civil and military services, or members of the following clubs—*viz.*, any recognized Club in England, the Bengal Club, Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Yacht Clubs. The Madras Club, United Service Club, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and Club of Western India, Poona. Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Gentlemen riders. European professionals allowed to ride carrying 7lbs., and native professionals 4lbs. extra. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Special Penalties—A winner of a race of the value of Rs. 500 or over 4lbs. in addition to the ordinary penalties above stated. Allowances—Horses that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Galloways 7lbs. Nizam's C. B's. to carry the same weight as Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 allowed 5lbs. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr. Warner's ch e geld Marvellous, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Petre ... 1
Mr. Lyndon's b aus m Miss Dolly, Mr. Lock ... 2
Mr. Walter's b aus geld Flare Up, Capt. Firman ... 3

Also ran Irrigator. The starting machine sent them away on an even start. Marvellous won with ease; Miss Dolly being a length behind, and Flare Up a street away. Time—1min. and 20¼ secs.

Betting: Evens on Marvellous; 2 to 1 Miss Dolly; 4 to 1 Flare Up: and any price Irrigator.

2ND RACE—"H. H. the Nizam's Gold Cup."—Rs. 6,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 1,000, and the third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs and Nizam's Country-breds. The handicap to be published by the 15th October. Distance—R. C., and a distance.

Capt. Firman's b aus m Roxana, 10st. 3lbs., Owner ... 1
Col. Hanford and Mr. F. Wolseley Smith's bk aus m Susie, 9st. 5lbs., Gibbs ... 2
Col. Ludlow and Mr. Hugh Gough's blk aus geld Starling, A. Smith ... 3

Also ran Nix, Mabel, Rough Diamond, Truth, Myrtle, Donna, Blink, and Bonny. Roxana won comfortably, and ran favourite; Susie coming a good second, Starling being half-a-length behind. Time—1min. and 9secs.

Betting: Evens on Roxana and Nix; 3 to 1 Starling and Myrtle; and longer odds against the rest.

3RD RACE.—"The Afsur-ud-Dowlah Plate."—Rs. 1,000 out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. Rs. 500 presented by the Officer Commanding the Golconda Brigade and Rs. 500 from the fund. For all galloways and ponies 13-3 and under. Weight 13-3 to carry—English and Australians, 9st. 12lbs., Arabs 8st. 10lbs., Country-breds 8st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Special Penalties—A winner of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over 4lbs., of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., of Rs. 3,000 or over 10lbs. in addition to the ordinary penalties above stated. Allowances—Galloways and ponies that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. H. N.'s g a p Grey Ghost, Ebrahim ... 1
Mr Johnson's g a p Haughty Boy, Thompson ... 2
Nazir Beg's g a p N. B., Pillaji ... 3

Also ran The Fool and Simla. Grey Ghost won with a lot in hand by two lengths from Haughty Boy. A bad third. Time—1min. and 42secs.

Betting: 4 to 6 on Grey Ghost; 2 to 1 Haughty Boy; 6 to 1 The Fool; and 8 to 1 N. B. and Simla.

4TH RACE.—"The Jemadars' Purse."—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Horses that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 allowed 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's g a p Venture, 10st. 2lbs., Ebrahim ... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a a Pekin II., Wool ... 2
Mr. Luck's ch a gal Isinglass, 7st. 3lbs., Mildenhall ... 3

Also ran Eight, Martaban, Premier, and Ladas. Venture ran a grand race, Ebrahim exhibiting great judgment. Isinglass lead from the start, and finished third, Pekin II., coming strong at the finish, having run second at the post. Time—3mins. and 4secs.

Betting: Evens on Venture; 2 to 1 Cæsar; 8 to 1 Pekin; and Martaban, Isinglass, and the rest any price.

5TH RACE.—"The Military Cup."—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. For all ponies. Weight—13-2 English and Australians 10st. 5lbs., 13-2 Arabs 9st. 7lbs. 13-2 Country-breds 9st. 2lbs. Weight for inches Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Special Penalties—A winner of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over 4lbs. in addition to the ordinary penalties above stated. Allowances—Ponies that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Nizam's country-breds to have a special allowance of 7lbs. Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 allowed 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ernest's b aus geld Adoration, 9st. 10lbs., Gibbs... 1
Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus geld Pasaunas, 9st, 2lbs., Wool ... 2
Mr. Jones' ch aus h Profit, 9st, 13lbs., Ebrahim ... 3

Also ran Marvel, Query, Despised, Marvellous, and Barbarian. Won by a length; Pasaunas being closely followed by Profit. An objection was lodged against the winner which has not yet been decided. Time—1min. and 53secs.

Betting: Evens on Query; 2 to 1 Marvel, Adoration, and Profit; 8 to 1 Barbarian; and 10 to 1 Despised.

SIXTH RACE.

Major Gough and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Lawrie's b aus m Meg, 10st. 1lbs., Ebrahim ... 1
Mr. Luck's g aus p Leopard, 8st. 12lbs., Smith ... 2
Mr. Walter's b aus p Lonie, 9st. 3lbs., Thompson ... 3

Also ran Shaman. This race was run in the dark, Meg winning comfortably.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Meg; Evens on Lonie; and 3 to 1 on others.

SALSETTE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a great service to the Catholics of Salsette and Bassein by inserting correspondence on the above subject. I may, however, state that it has been argued in some quarters that the King of Portugal is not justified in laying out any expenditure for the benefit of these Catholics, who are British subjects. On the other hand, it has been contested that the said King has, of his own free will and consent, come forward as Patron of the said British Catholic subjects, that, of his own accord, his Most Faithful Majesty has entered into an agreement with the Holy See to provide for the dioceses in the territories subject to the rule and Government of her Gracious Majesty the Empress-Queen; and that, by virtue of this agreement, the Crown of Portugal exercises a right of nominating Bishops in the said dioceses. Your readers will note that if it be anomalous on the part of the King of Portugal to carry out the terms of the Concordat for the good of the British subjects, by what parity of reasoning can his interference in the ecclesiastical affairs of foreign subjects be defended, I, for one, am unable to see. The defence on the part of the King of Portugal as to his neglect of the interests of his proteges is very weak, and wholly illogical.—Yours, &c.,

KHARIVERCHA PASCOO.

FROM the Revenue Administration Report for 1894-95 we find that the area of the Madras Presidency was 141,125 square miles, and the population 35,630,440. The total number of villages was 59,516. The number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts 309, and of Magistrates of all sorts 732. The strength of the Police was 22,924, and the total cost of officials and police of all sorts Rs. 2,04,26,858. The Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 5,39,94,247, and the gross Revenue to Rs. 8,22,89,324. The cost of the officials is exclusive of those belonging to the Salt and Abkari Department, *viz.*, Rs. 16,90,373, and those of the Public Works Department, *viz.*, Rs. 21,12,272. There were 8,751 sales for arrears of revenue during the year, the revenue of the estates sold being Rs. 1,99,117.

THE GOA MUTINY.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 12.

THE preparations for the reception of the Prince Don Affonso and the new Governor-General, Senhor Raphael de Andrade, were of an extensive description. The road Vasco da Gama, along which the Prince was to pass, was decorated with bannerets and pendants. Government House as well as the band pavilion had received careful attention from the decorating committee. To-day, at noon, the transport Zaire was signalled from the fort of Aguada, which fired three guns, being reciprocated by the fort of Reis Magos. A royal salute, as the vessel was proceeding towards Reis Magos, was fired by the fort of Aguada. A steam-launch was despatched, towing the Government jolly-boat, taking the Chief Justice, as senior member of the Government Council. The Prince, accompanied by his staff, landed at the bunder, and was received by a company of Infantry, the police band playing the National Anthem. His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop, as President of the Government Council, was the first to welcome his Royal Highness on behalf of Government as well as the people of Goa. The Duke as well as the new Governor-General were conveyed to the band pavilion under a palium carried by members of the Municipal Corporation. As soon as they had taken their seats, the Count of Mahem, as President of the Municipality of Ilhas, read an address of welcome to the ancient shores of Portuguese India, and asserting loyalty and attachment to the Portuguese Crown. The address was as follows :—

Most Serene Sir,—In the name of the inhabitants of the State of India, and specially in that of the most noble and always loyal city of Goa, I have the honour to approach your Royal Highness to manifest the immense pleasure which has taken possession of all of us, by the high and unforgetable grace and honour which your Royal Highness has deigned to put us under, foregoing the pomps and pleasures of the court to undertake such a long and tedious voyage to these distant Indian shores, the eloquent and unperishable monument of the glories of Portugal. The resolution which your Royal Highness took in presence of the lamentable crisis which came on suddenly as a surprise to disturb the long and serene peace that has invariably been enjoyed here, is more than an evident proof that your Royal Highness and his Majesty the King Don Carlos I., our much beloved Sovereign look paternally upon the well-being and tranquility of these peoples, who highly prize themselves as being faithful and devoted Portuguese.

It is now twenty-four years that your noble uncle, the Most Serene Infante Don Augusto, of sweet memory, opened, under similar lamentable circumstances, this generous and noble example of true citizenship and of military duty, and was received, as your Highness has been to-day, in a most cordial and warm enthusiasm, and in a most dedicated faith. The august presence of your Royal Highness is considered by all of us as a sure guarantee that in a few days the order and public confidence will be established, and the facundous life and the sweet comforts of peaceful works will be renewed, which, thanks to the earnestness and solicitude of the Kings of Portugal, have been the highest and invariable ambition of all those who so dearly love and venerate the worthy sovereign and all the Royal Family.

At the close of the reading of the address, cheers were raised to the King, the Royal Family, Infante Don Affonso, Portuguese nation, and the Carta Constitutional of the Monarchy. The Prince Don Affonso in a brief reply thanked the Corporation as well as the people for the reception accorded to him on his landing in Goa. The road leading to Government House was lined by troops in two files, and his Highness was conveyed by a procession to the palace. Some Desais threw fine gold flowers and natural flowers as the Prince passed. About 2,000 people were present, and many ladies and gentlemen could be seen at the windows of Camotiao, Hotel India, the house of Mr. Sebastiao Paulo de Siqueira, and the Accountant-General's Office. At 3 p.m., the Prince Don Affonso proceeded to the military barracks, and after going over the same proceeded to the Palace at Cabo, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor-General Colonel Villar, and one of the Aides-de-Camp-in-Waiting to his Highness. The band played the National Anthem as the Prince left the Government House. When the steam-launch conveying his Highness passed the Rio da Lima, she fired a royal salute and the sailors who manned the masts gave three loud cheers for his Highness. The Duke of Oporto is accompanied by Colonel Jose de Sabosa, Military Secretary, and three Aides-de-Camp, *viz.*, Major Pinto, Captain Albuquerque, and Lieutenant De Mello. Preparations are made to have an illumination of the city, to-night, in honour of the visit of his Highness. The "Zaire" remains at Aguada, not being able to get sufficient draught to go up to the Mandoby. The troops and horses will be disembarked to-morrow. A notification has been issued for a solemn *Te Deum* to be celebrated in the Cathedral in Old Goa, presided over by his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop for the safe arrival of the Prince, and after its termination Senhor Raphael de Andrade will take the usual oath before the shrine of St. Francis Xavier in the Convent of Bom Jesus, as the Governor-General of Goa. A proclamation from his Royal Highness or the Governor-General is anxiously awaited, as it is expected to show what policy will be adopted towards the revolters. A vast difference was noticeable between the reception given to Infante Don Augusto and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto. The enthusiasm manifested to the former on his visit to Goa was unbounded. The reception, to-day, greatly fell short that outburst of loyalty. The cause is not far to seek. The leaders of all the parties, and almost all the influential men of Pangim, have gone into exile, and there is a deep gloom over the people who deplore the promulgation of extreme laws that have banished the citizens from their home and country. If the situation here were different, as it was a score of years ago, when Don Augusto put his foot on the shores of Goa, Infante Don Affonso would probably have met with an equally warm and enthusiastic welcome.

MILITARY NEWS.

NURSING SISTER G. WOOD has been permitted to resign her appointment in the Indian Nursing Service.

SANCTION has been accorded to the improvement and extension of the parade and recreation ground at Murree, at a cost of Rs. 19,565.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. C. BIRD, C.B., is appointed, as General Officer Commanding Oudh District, on arrival in India, will proceed to Lucknow.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. CHARLESWORTH, A.M.S., on arrival from England is posted to the Mhow District, in charge Station Hospital Nasirabad.

SURGEON-COLONEL A. STEPHEN, P. M. O., Assam District, left Shillong on 2nd November on inspection duty, through the Naga Hills, Manipur, Cachar and Sylhet Districts.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 65,470 for the extension of the sea wall required for the protection of Middle Ground Battery at Bombay.

THE services of Lieutenant W. H. Beach, R. E., have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for employment in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT B. H. F. LEUMANN, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate in Medical Charge of 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Surgeon Major R. W. Lyons, I.M.S., Acting in Civil Department.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. F. EVANS, M. B., Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, has been appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Warden, on deputation.

THE Government of India have decided that the sapper allowance granted to attached officers of the Military Works Department shall be continued to them while on three months' language leave, in the same way as full staff pay is continued to permanent officers of that Department during such leave.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain C. A. Johnston, Medical Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as officiating Staff Surgeon to his Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain P. Hehir, on leave.

MR. MEHERJEE HORMUSJEE KOTHARI, a son-in-law of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, second judge of the Small Causes Court, has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. L. A. Watkins. Mr. W. Lane acts as First Deputy Registrar, and Mr. Kothari as second.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE increase in the circulation of currency notes in India during the past few years has been very remarkable. In 1889-90 the total value of such notes was a little over 16 crores; now it is more than 32 crores. Thus the circulation has doubled in five years and there are no signs of any falling-off. Of course in the head-offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries the balance of notes held is much higher, but if these be eliminated the increase in the general circulation still amounts to 50 per cent. Under these circumstances the Government of India think the time is ripe for a further rise in their limit of investment of notes held in the Reserve Treasuries which now stands at 8 crores. They propose to raise it to 10 crores, but before going to the Legislature for the necessary powers they are desirous of obtaining the opinions of the Presidency Banks and Chambers of Commerce on the subject. It would certainly seem that the limit can be safely raised, just as it was advanced in 1890-91 from 6 to 8 crores.

THE public at large probably has by this time almost forgotten the Savada Kothi, about whose fate it was so much concerned a couple of years ago. The name, however, will be sufficient to bring back to mind how at that time it was announced that this historic building—in which were confined the women and children who had been preserved from the slaughter at Massacre Ghat, to undergo a more cruel fate—was to be pulled down and the site sold for building purposes: how this seemed to many intolerable; how subscriptions were set on foot, and how a committee of energetic and public-spirited gentlemen at Cawnpore undertook to manage the purchase of the building. The negotiation has proved a long one, for the funds subscribed fell a good deal short of the sum which the proprietor expected to receive, and which, we believe, was originally agreed upon. But ultimately, seeing that no more was forthcoming, the vendor agreed to take what there was, and the sale was completed a few days ago. Under the arrangements published at the time in our columns, the property is conveyed to Trustees who will hold it for the British public.

THE project for constructing a railway from Kalka to Simla has been taken up by a new syndicate, formed locally, which has recently addressed the Government of India regarding terms. The idea is to raise the entire capital in rupees in this country and to accept branch-line terms with the following modifications: a Government guarantee of 3½ per cent in rupees on the total capital, such capital to be entirely taken up by the syndicate at par; the payment of interest at the same rate out of capital on all paid-up shares, during construction; all dividends earned over and above 3½ and up to 5 per cent. to be solely for the benefit of the Company: earnings above 5 per cent to be equally divided between the Company and the Government. The most feasible line to Simla would be a combined rack and adhesion one, the length being only some 46 miles, and the cost, including the necessary rolling-stock, is estimated at 86 lakhs. Mr. Gilchrist, who made the last of the many surveys that have been undertaken, calculates that a net return of 3½ per cent. on capital would be obtained, while the indirect saving to Government would be 1½ per cent. Taking these figures the syndicate argue that the Government would run no risk of loss if they granted the terms proposed. The reply given to the proposal so far has been that the Government of India are not not at present prepared to enter into any negotiations for a Simla-Kalka railway which would involve any financial concessions or any injury to the cart-road. The syndicate have returned to the charge and argue that the terms do not practically, involve any financial concession as the prospective net returns would be equal to the guarantee apart from the indirect saving to the State. Their plea is that without some form of guarantee, even though it be a mere nominal one it is difficult to induce native capitalists to invest their money in Government railways, though such investment is of obvious advantage to the country. The necessity for the line is strongly insisted upon as the existing means of communication are quite inadequate to meet the traffic. As to injury to the cart-road it is pointed out that the alignment would leave the road intact, the line being shorter than and quite distinct from the road. We have now to see what result will follow upon this second representation: the feeling of the public who had experience of conveying themselves and their belongings from Simla to the plains this autumn will certtainly be in favour of the syndicate. Their offer is in commercial language a "firm" one with money behind it.

WHEN the conversion of the 4 per cents. was carried out, writes a contemporary, Indian Municipalities immediately jumped to the conclusion that the Government would lower the rate of interest charged on their loans, and the Viceroy during his tour has frequently had to reply to representations on this point. His Excellency has invariably said that no such reduction could be made, and now we have a Resolution by the Financial Department explaining why it is impossible to afford any relief to local bodies that have to meet interest charges. The Government case is that they can make no concession until they have more assurance than now exists that the present state of the money market is not altogether exceptional, and that when the depletion of their balances causes them to resort again to occasional borrowing they will be able to raise money on as favourable terms as could now be got. The 3½ per cents. last month stood at Rs. 109-8, a wonderful figure truly, showing how great is the credit of India; but there has been a rapid decline of late, and the Financial Department has some justification for its cautious utterance. Further the Government remind Municipalities that though the State pays nominally only 3½ per cent. on its loans that amount of interest does not represent the actual burden to be borne. A great part of the money was raised at a discount and a considerable amount has to be paid for the management of the debt. If the State lent on equal terms local bodies would have to be charged at least 3½ per cent. No hope is held out that the interest charge on past loans will be reduced; while in the future a margin will still have to be provided, though reading between the lines we should say that it will not be as high as ¼ per cent. Municipalities must accept the position and comfort themselves with the reflection that in the open market they would obtain still worse terms, if, indeed, they got the money at all.

THE Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal has proved a great boon to the European community of these Provinces; but the two detached blocks set apart for native patients of both sexes are very seldom tenanted. They are in fact, badly situated for the purpose to which they are devoted, being high up on the hill side and at a considerable distance from the bazaar. That this department has proved a failure is fully recognised by the authorities and steps have been taken to provide more suitable accommodation. The "Crosthwaite Hospital" for native patients is now under construction on a central site near the Naini Tal post-office; and it will be ready for occupation before the hot weather sets in. The question has now arisen how to utilise the empty buildings? The suggestion that has found most favour is that they should be converted into a Maternity Hospital for Europeans. This is a great desideratum at the Ramsay Hospital, which has not hitherto received obstetric patients. It is generally admitted that cases of this class are attended with a minimum of risk, both to mother and infant, when they are treated in the pure air of a hill resort, and the value of the hospital would be doubled if effect were given to the scheme. The only difficulty is the financial one and it has been met in a most generous spirit by the Hon'ble W. E. Cooper of Cawnpore, President of the Chamber of Commerce for Upper India. He has undertaken to defray the whole cost of the upkeep of the proposed hospital for five years, by which time it will in all probability be self-supporting. Nor is this all: Mrs. Cooper has offered to bear the expense of furnishing the wards in the most complete manner. The gross amount of these benefactions would not be far short of Rs. 20,000. The proposal will doubtless find acceptance with the governing body; and Naini Tal will owe to the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper an institution unique in this country and one which will be the means of saving many valuable lives.

THE Bengal-Assam Railway promises to make good progress this winter, as the difficulty in obtaining coolie labour, which has hitherto retarded the work, no longer exists. Thousands of men are crossing over to Assam from every part of India, and even distant Afghanistan, while 400 arrived a few days ago from Karachi. The high pay is no doubt the only inducement, Rs 2 per day being the wages fixed. Unfortunately no masons have gone over, though there is no place in India where they are so urgently wanted. One hundred Agra masons who went up in spring returned to their homes within a couple of months, being unable to endure the frequent attacks of fever from which Europeans and natives alike suffer severely.

THE control which the horse-dealers are obtaining at the horse shows and fairs in this part of India, to which we drew attention a few days ago, is an evil which the Civil Veterinary Department are doing their best to cope with. Their task would be easier if those they are trying to help would do a little to help themselves. The cavalry suffer quite as much as the breeder from the intervention of the middleman, and it would have been thought that commanding officers would have been only too ready to support the proposal which was made a year ago, that stock likely to prove fit for remounts should be collected at different centres at other times than when shows and fairs are held, with a view to enabling purchasing officers to deal directly with the breeders.

THE summary of the Burma rice crop prospects says the total area cultivated is now estimated at 5,000,100 acres, 4·27 increase on last year. On the whole the crop prospects are extremely favourable in in all districts except parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome.

A TELEGRAM, dated Shanghai, October 17, gives a few more particulars of the explosion on the Kungpai, referred to in our mail letter. News has just reached here of one of the most shocking maritime disasters of recent times. It is to the effect that an explosion occurred yesterday on board the China merchants' steamer Kungpai, which was carrying a large number of Chinese troops. The explosion occured when the ill-fated steamer was near Kinchowin, and the brief information received states that no less than 600 persons were killed. Whether the steamer's boilers exploded is not stated, but as the vessel was known to have a large quantity of powder on board it is possible that this terribly fatal explosion is due to the carelessness of some of the "braves" who invariably smoke pipes and cigarettes when on board-ship. It is not yet known whether the European captain, officers, and engineer, are included in the death-roll, but it is hardly likely that all of them could have escaped. Later news of the fatal explosion on boad the Kungpai is to the effect that out of about 700 persons on boad that ill-fated ship 678 perished. Mr. Wise, second engineer, a European passenger, and ten Chinese members of the vessel's crew were saved. All the rest were either instantaneously killed or drowned.

THE editor of the *African Critic* tells a good story of his barrister days. He was retained on one occasion to defend a Zulu charged with stealing a gold watch from his master. "The evidence against the accused was," writes the editor, "only circumstantial, and I made the most of it, with the result that he was discharged without the proverbial 'stain on his character.' On the same evening I was sitting in the step of the Criterion Hotel, conversing with Mr. Hugo, the magistrate, who had heard the case, when my client of the morning approached and asked if he could speak to me. Without rising, I asked him what he wanted. Not noticing who my companion was, he blurted out, in English: 'Master, can I wear the watch now?' producing at the same time the identical article for the theft of which he had been tried and acquitted. Mr. Hugo roared with laughter. I felt somewhat embarrassed, and in the meantime the boy, recognising the magistrate's voice, had bolted."

M. CAMILLE PELLETAN, reporter upon the French Navy Estimates of 1896, speaks with a bitterness worthy of some of his disconsolate predecessors. For months he has been demanding papers at the Rue Royale to assist his work. These have generally been obstinately refused, and such as have been furnished are false, absurd, contradictory. In the Navy everyone is Minister, says the Minister himself. The naval prefects are veritable potentates, governing their territory with oriental despotism, and the Rue Royale is happy if it can obtain from them even a semblance of submission. At the ports, idle supernumerary officials fatten on ill-gotton gains, some of them dividing their labour in fortnightly "shifts," a fortnight's work and a fortnight's play, but full pay all the time. Anarchy, waste, and disorder are rampant in the naval establishments, and the administration is powerless to illuminate the chaos. Such, at least, is the picture presented to the deputies by M. Pelletan. He would strike at the root of such abuses, suppress two naval prefectures, reduce the divisions on distant stations, sell the older ships, and make wholesale reductions in useless personnel. Such jeremiads appear to be expected from naval and military budget reporters, like MM. Pelletan and Cavaignac, who certainly contrive to keep the departments alive.

"THE story," writes a correspondent, "related in the *Westminster Gazette* of the enterprising sub-editor who wished to head the announcement on Sir A. Borthwick's big kill of salmon thus—'Miraculous Draught of Fishes. Peter's Record Broken'—has its parallel. Mr. Justice Hawkins, when presiding at the trial of a jury case, bore with admirable self-restraint a long and somewhat irrelevant cross-examination. At length he seized a sheet of paper and wrote rapidly the following memorandum which he handed down to one of his friends at the Inner Bar:—'Prizes for Patience: Mr. Hawkins, 2nd Job, *longo proximus intervallo.*'"

DURING the German naval manœuvres the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal was put to a full and practically definitive test as a waterway for the German fleet. When the Kaiseria Augusta left Kiel for Morocco she passed through the canal without difficulty, and her draught being 23ft. which is greater than that of any other German war vessel, save the battleships, great satisfaction war expressed. But during the manœuvres—by daylight it is true—the four battleships passed through without difficulty, thus giving great satisfaction to many who had felt a certain apprehension. The Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm (flag) entered the canal at Holtenau on September 20, followed, at intervals of something more than 1,000 yards, by the Brandenburg, Weissenberg, Worth, and Jagd, and, steaming at five knots, emerged from the Brunsbuttel lock after a passage of eleven hours. The newly-appointed naval commissioner of the canal is charged to look after naval interests, and to keep himself well-informed of the condition of the waterway at all times. He may formulate rules regarding traffic as it affects the naval service. He is to render assistance to local authorities, but these are to give him full information, and the commanders of war vessels passing through are to report their observations to him concerning the use of the canal, or any doubts or dangers they feel in regard to the navigation of the waterway by their vessels. The commissioner is authorised to make use of warships passing through for the purpose of his inspections, and generally to employ the naval resources for his work.

THE production of salt from sea-water by solar evaporation is the one occupation of three-fourths of the inhabitants of the group of Turks and Caicos Islands. This production involves constant care on the part of the salt pond proprietor to secure the existence of the essential conditions. At the present time (our Commissioner reports) only a small proportion of the "salinas" (as the tracts of ground adapted for this industry are called) in the Dependency are worked. Considerable outlay is necessary for placing new ground under "cultivation," and the price of salt of late years has been too low to justify any such expenditure. With salt, however, selling at from seven to eight cents a bushel, and a steady demand, the result of the present fiscal policy of the United States, there is a fair profit to be made, and the Commissioner thinks it might be worth the while of practical persons with capital at their command to investigate the possibilities.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

A RESOLUTION from which we take the following extracts has been published by the Government of India for general information :—

At the Indian Medical Congress held in Calcutta in December, 1894, a discussion, which was initiated upon a paper read by Dr. W. J. Simpson, took place upon the need for a Sanitary Service for India.

The Governor-General in Council has, in connection with this discussion, had under consideration the question of the constitution of, and work performed by, the Sanitary Department. In the first place his Excellency in Council would remark that the sanitation of the army and of the military cantonments has already been completely separated from that of the general civil population, as was suggested at the Congress. The Cantonment Committee is the local authority responsible for the sanitation of a cantonment, in accordance with the regulations issued under the Cantonments Act. Neither do the local civil authorities control the administration of sanitary matters within cantonments, nor has the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India any executive power of interference in such matters within cantonments. He acts as the adviser of the Government of India on sanitary points connected with the construction of barracks and hospitals for European and Native troops, and on measures for improving the sanitary condition of cantonments and all matters connected with the health of the army in India. He also exercises a general supervision over the compilation of the mortuary and health statistics of the army. Whatever action is taken on his advice is the action of the Government of India and not that of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Governor-General in Council sees no reason for reconsidering the existing arrangements in this respect. All that his Excellency in Council would say here in regard to the sanitation of cantonments is that, should the local military authorities at any time seek from Local Governments and Administrations the assistance or advice of the Sanitary Commissioner or the local civil district and medical officers, it should be freely given to them.

Turning to the question of the work of the Sanitary Department among the general civil population, it appears to the Governor-General in Council to be a defect in the existing organization of the Department that it is too much separated from the Civil Medical Department which is responsible for the distribution of medical relief. The Sanitary and Vaccination Department is engaged on preventive and the Medical Department on curative measures, but these two Departments, though working with same aim in view, viz., the improvement of the, health and conditions of life of the civil population, have not in the past been associated together in such a manner as most efficiently to further this aim.

It appears to the Governor-General in Council that if any tangible improvement is to be effected in sanitary work, particularly in rural areas, the quality of the supervising agency must be improved, and that it is essential, in order to make this agency efficient, to require that it should be specially trained in hygiene, though it will not, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, be necessary to require that a very high standard of qualification in sanitary knowledge should be attained by the subordinate members of the Department. The Government of India understand that in some Provinces at all events an attempt is made to give lectures on the principles of sanitation, but so far as the information before them goes, it would appear that present arrangements are incomplete and unsatisfactory. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to learn from the different Local Governments and Administrations what is the present state of instruction in this subject, and how they would propose to improve and extend it. His Excellency in Council favours the idea of instituting a system of granting special diplomas in public health, and is anxious that Local Governments and Administrations should consider the course of teaching which should be prescribed, and the examinations which should be instituted for superior and inferior qualifications and for the the grant of diplomas. The Government of India would propose to substitute for the existing inefficient machinery of the Sanitary Department an agency specially trained in the manner indicated above. But the change can only be brought into effect gradually with due regard to financial considerations and to the claims of existing incumbents. Subject to these considerations it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the duty of inspecting and checking the work of the vaccinators and of looking after village sanitation should be gradually transferred to men who have gone through a course of hygiene and hold sanitary qualifications. It will have to be considered whether candidates for these appointments should be required to go through a full medical course, or to obtain a medical qualification. Among the advantages to be gained from taking officers for the Sanitary Department from members of the general body of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, who have been through a special course of hygiene, would be that the field of selection would be wider and that men with medical qualifications, employed in the Sanitary Department and provided with appropriate medicines and instruments for treating minor ailments, would be able not only to afford proper medical relief to many who do not now obtain it, but also by this means to render their advice in sanitary matters more acceptable than it might otherwise be. They would also be extremely useful in outbreaks of epidemic disease. If Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants are appointed, it will be necessary to give them some addition to their grade pay, which might perhaps be fixed at 15 per cent., as otherwise the better qualified men will not desire employment in the Department where they will lose the opportunity of private practice. Local Governments and Administrations are invited to consider what addition to their grade pay would be required.

The Government of India are in favour of the suggestion that each Municipality or group of Municipalities or local bodies should be required after a certain date to appoint a Health Officer to superintend vaccination, sanitations, and the collection of vital statistics. The more highly qualified of those who obtain sanitary qualifications would naturally be appointed to such posts, and the Government of India would hope that in the course of next few years a sufficient supply of trained men will become available to justify the local bodies being required to appoint Health Officers before the beginning of the year 1900. Another method in which sanitation in Municipalities might be improved would be by requiring that candidates for certain Municipal offices should be required to possess the lower qualification in hygiene, and this suggestion is communicated to Local Governments and Administrations for their consideration. In large Municipalities in which special Sanitary Committees have not hitherto been appointed for the control of sanitary matters, it is desirable, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, to arrange for the appointment of such Committees, with a medical man (the Civil Surgeon if possible) as President to supervise the expenditure on sanitation. Under present circumstances though funds are in most cases readily provided by Municipal bodies for sanitary work, they are not, the Governor-General in Council fears, always expended to the best advantage. When a Health Officer is appointed to a Municipality he would work under the control of this Committee.

The head of the district organization in vaccination and sanitary as well as in medical matters should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be the Civil Surgeon. The Governor-General in Council is aware that in nearly all Provinces Civil Surgeons have now been entrusted with the work of supervising vaccination operations. They are also the sanitary officers of their districts, though, the Government of India believe, their duties in regard to rural sanitation have not in all cases been properly defined. In Provinces where this matter has not as yet been clearly provided for, steps should, in the opinion of the Governal-General in Council, be at once taken to declare the authority and enforce the responsibility of the Civil Surgeon in such matters. The duties of sanitary officer of a district cannot be efficiently performed unless frequent opportunity is taken of visiting the interior of the district, and at the larger stations where the Civil Surgeon's duties at head-quarters are multifarious, it will be necessary to furnish him with an Assistant Surgeon of superior qualifications as his Personal Assistant either to relieve him from time to time of his head-quarter duties, or to visit the interior on his behalf and under his instructions. Where it is necessary to appoint an Assistant Surgeon for this purpose, he might also be employed as Health Officer of the head-quarters Municipality, and, as he will in this position be debarred from private practice, he should receive some addition (say, 25 per cent.) to his grade pay.

It appears to his Excellency in Council that Sanitary Commissioners are still kept too much at the head-quarters of the Local Governments, and that they do not spend sufficient time in moving about on tour through their charges. It ought, in the opinion of the Government of India, to be the rule that the Sanitary Commissioner of a Province should be engaged in moving about within it during the greater part of the year, and, in order to secure that this shall be done, it is desirable that junior officers with special qualifications should in future be posted to these appointments.

In the Resolution of 29th September, 1887, the Governor-General in Council decided that it was not possible to amalgamate the offices of Sanitary Commissioner and Principal Civil Medical Officer under the Local Governments as is done in the case of similar appointments under Local Administrations. His Excellency in Council adheres to the decision that the two appointments should not be amalgamated in the larger Provinces where matters connected with town and village sanitation provide full employment for the whole energies of a Sanitary Commissioner, but it appears to him that the dissociation of the Surgeon-General in Madras and Bombay and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, from any direct authority in sanitary matters has impeded the progress of

Sanitary reform. It appears to the Government of India that there is reason to apprehend that so long as Civil Surgeons who are in direct subordination to the Chief Civil Medical Officer in a Province are not ultimately responsible to him for the performance of their duties in connection with vaccination and sanitation, those duties may not receive proper attention, especially as many of the Civil Surgeons will be senior in service to the junior officers whom it is proposed to appoint in future to the post of Sanitary Commissioner. The Governor-General in Council is therefore of opinion that the provinces in which there is a separate office of Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner should be subordinated to the Head of the Medical Department. The amalgation of the office establishments would probably lead to greater efficiency as well as economy, while the work of local inspection might be so distributed between the two superior officers as to bring a larger area annually under inspection.

The arrangements for the future administration of the Sanitary Department which approve themselves to the Government of India thus contemplate frequent inspection by Civil Surgeons and the Sanitary Commissioner, and control on the part of the Head of the Medical Department. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that under these revised arrangements the necessity will no longer exist for retaining Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. They will certainly not be required for the supervision of vaccination operations, but it might possibly be desirable to retain in the larger Provinces one Deputy Sanitary Commissioner whose main function would be to inquire into special outbreaks of disease and their causes, or continued unhealthiness of any particular tract of country. Any saving which could be effected in the cost of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner would be available for the most important point in the reorganization of the Department, viz., the improvement of the District Sanitary Staff, and the duties now made over to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of securing a proper supply of pure and efficient lymph for vaccination operations can be otherwise provided for. The matter is one which should be carefully considered by Local Governments.

The foregoing sketch of the general lines on which the reorganization of the Sanitary Department might in the opinion of the Government of India, be effected is placed before Local Governments and Administrations for their consideration, and the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive in due course their opinions in regard to it. As has already been pointed out, the most important feature of the scheme, viz., the substitution of a qualified agency to supervise vaccination and sanitary operations in place of the existing establishment of unqualified inspectors and other supervising agents, can only be gradually effected as properly qualified candidates for employment become available, and as vacancies occur to which they can be appointed. The Government of India will be glad if Local Governments and Administrations will now endeavour to formulate proposals for the eventual reorganization of the Sanitary Department as such agency becomes available. So far as the Goverment of India are able to judge, it should be possible to effect the changes required in the organization of the Department without increasing the cost of it, but if this is not possible, the question of how far local funds could be called upon to contribute towards any increase of expenditure involved in reorganizing it, should be carefully considered by Local Governments and Administrations.

POONA SCRATCH REGATTA.

A VERY pleasant couple of hours was put in on wednesday afternoon at Rosherville, when a scratch regatta, organized by the Poona (Royal Connaught) Boat Club, formed the attraction for a large number of people to ran out to Kirkee's charming aquatic resort. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst and Mrs. Blundell were amongst the earliest arrivals who showed personal interest in the little event, in addition to whom many well-known ladies were present, and besides the grace which their presence lent to the occasion, the services of many, (Lady Sandhurst amongst the number) were requisitioned for a practical participation in the proceedings. The card which had been arranged comprised a four-oar, an eight, and a canoe race and the entries in the former ran to six crews, whilst a couple of eights tried conclusions, and eight canoeists paddled the reach. The scratch fours were rowed in heats, the following three crews being the first to paddle down to the starting point, a distance of 660 yards from the finish :—

1	2	3
1 Scott-Hardon	1 Taylor	1 Longhurst
2 Fenn	2 Thomson	2 Heyland
3 Craster	3 Pirie	3 Kilkelly
Lock—St.	Hewat—St.	Fernyhough—St.
Cox—Miss French	Cox—Mrs Bicknell	Cox—Miss A Dobbs

Mr. Selby, who acted as starter in the absence of Mr. Tom LeMesurier, who had been carded for the office, sent away the three crews from a good line, and they all came along at a pretty good pace, pulling about forty to the second, although it was seen from the start that Lock was not pulling his usual stroke, and this was accounted for by the fact that he had been obliged to take his men down in one of the old boats, having had the misfortune to break the slide in the four in which he had hoped to compete. The other two crews made a very good race of it all the way down the stretch, both strokes increasing their time towards the finish, Fernyhough crossing the line by a splendid final effort just about a quarter of a length ahead. The spurt was a good one and was loudly applauded.

In the second heat the following crews went down :—

1	2	3
1 Hall	1 Loch	1 Garwood
2 Bayly	2 Hunter	2 Burton
3 Fry	3 O'Brien	3 Crawford
Bond—St.	Walker—St.	Walton—St.
Cox—Lady Sandhurst	Cox—Miss O'Sullivan	Cox—Mrs LeQuesne

Capt. Bonn's crew started in this heat slightly the favourites, but as a matter of fact there was very little difference of strength between the three crews. The time was slower than in the previous heat, the strokes sending their crews along at 38 at the start, which however was increased to 40 midway, the finish showing a spurt of at least two more to the second. It was a tight tussle and a pretty finish, Captain Walton sending his prow across the judge's line by a mere nose in front of Capt Bond's bow, third boat well up.

The Scratch Eights were composed as under :—

1	2
1 Pearson	1 Hughes
2 Tod	2 Hewlett
3 Barclay	3 Annand
4 Baldrey	4 De C Atkins
5 De Wilton	5 Mackenzie
6 Brownrigg	6 Beckham
7 Usborne	7 Bellhouse
Boileau—St	Deas—St
Cox—Mrs Blomfield	Cox—Miss Turnbull

Going down, the impression given was that Deas' crew were not so well balanced as their competitors, their starboard oars appearing to be pulling much stronger than the port. On the other hand Boileau paddled his men down with a good-looking even stroke. The distance was half a mile, which, on account of a slight bend in the river, threw more work on the coxswains than was entailed in the fours. After being despatched, it was at once seen that Boileau was stroking an easier and more confident crew, and the steering was decidedly more consistent and even. It must of course not be forgotten that Miss Turnbull had the disparity to contend with to which reference has been made. The result was an easy win for Boileau by a length and a quarter. Mr. Le Quesne, the Hon. Secy. performed the office of judge, and once or twice during the regatta was called upon to discriminate pretty closely.

The finals in the four-oars were then rowed, Capt. Gordon officiating as starter, and this was considered a foregone conclusion, Walton's crew not having had the same rest as their competing four (Fernyhough) and he himself not being, necessarily, in the same good training. The results justified the prediction, for Fernyhough came home by a length and a quarter ahead, not called upon to spurt. The crews looked most picturesque as they skimmed the water, and the form shown throughout was decidedly good, being well up to average amateur mark, which is saying a lot for India, when climatic conditions, and the short time during the day in which practice is possible, are taken into consideration. A canoe race, post entries, was then arranged, with the result that eight men came forward, Brownrigg, Thorold, Baldrey, Thomson, Barclay, Mackenzie, Scott-Hardon and Bond. The first five contested the first heat, which was easily, pulled off by Barclay, who from the start had shewn more conversance with the art than his rivals. One and a half lenghts, and paddling easy, was the verdict. In the second heat Bond showed the broad of his back to the other two and won easily, and as the finish came off when the sun had said good night and got fairly round the corner, it was thought inadvisable to try the final, and, Bond kindly scratching in favour of Barclay, the programme was concluded. Everyone expressed the opinion that the Boating Club had given them a very agreeable afternoon out, and as aquatics are not everyday occurrences in Poona the programme was regarded as additionally pleasant and interesting. As regards form—well doubtless everyone who watched the several crews formed his own opinion, and as the annual regatta comes off early next month it would not be fair to prognosticate. Besides, there is plenty of time yet for practice !—*Deccan Herald.*

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH !"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the; throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present : Mr. Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtolla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Rustomji Nasarwanji Khori, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

A VACCINATION DEPOT.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Corporation referred to the Standing Committee the letter to the President, dated 30th September, 1895, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, on the subject of the construction of Vaccination Depot, asking the Corporation to take the question into their early consideration, and to inform Government whether the Municipality are prepared to construct or contribute towards the cost of constructing the building for the depot, provided Government give the land for the site.

LIGHTING PRIVATE STREETS.

The Corporation next considered letter from Messrs. Damodar Ganesh, Yeshwantrao Jaggonnath, and others, asking that Bhat Lane, behind the Portuguese Church, be lighted by the Municipality. Consideration was also given to a Memorandum dated 12th September, from Mr. Kassinath Vithoba, forwarding copy of letter addressed to the Commissioner by Mr. Martand Bapu Joshi himself and others regarding the want of lights in Mulukwady (private) Street, Girgaum.

It was proposed that the letters be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that as people had learnt that a precedent had been made in respect of the residents of Nawi Wady, who were granted the favour of having their lane lighted at Municipal expense, the Corporation would now be inundated with applications of this sort. He thought it was scandalous for the Municipality to take upon themselves responsibities which did not belong to them. The Corporation would do well to set their face against such concessions being made, having regard to Municipal finance.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was in favour of more light, provided the Municipality were in a position to grant the favour to people living in private lanes. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal could not see how it was scandalous to provide lights to people living in private lanes.

The proposition being put to vote was carried.

THE PUBLIC FOUNTAIN OF BANDORA.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 18th October last, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the Bandora Municipality being charged at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, for water supplied to a public drinking fountain, erected at Bandora, at the cost of the late Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludha.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of letter from the Acting Commissioner, stating that the Bombay Tramway Company have applied for permission to substitute double track in place of the single track now existing along a portion of the Kalbadavie Road, near Coppersmith Bazaar, and forwarding for inspection plans of the existing and the proposed lines, which will not entail any expenditure on the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that the necessary sanction be accorded.

Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that the Tramway Company—a very wealthy one—was sure to quadruple its income by doubling the tract, and should be made to pay more for such concession. The company must be made to pay adequately for the enjoyment of a concession, which would bring them a net profit of a lakh of rupees per annum. The doubling of the track would surely cause additional inconvenience to passers-by and vehicular traffic, and the Municipality would therefore do well to get as much out of the company as they could.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that under the act they could not go beyond certain limits in charging the company. Whether a company was rich or poor did not concern them, but they could not gainsay the fact that the doubling of the track in the streets would facilitate the traffic rather than impede it. They must thank their stars that the Bombay Tramway Company was managed in so excellent a manner, and not like the New York Company.

Mr. Shroff as a regular traveller by the tram-car said that the doubling of the track would not increase the income of the company, but would surely facilitate the traffic.

A member : You have always held a brief for the Tramway Company.

Mr. Shroff replied that he had nothing to do with the company, but ever since he had visited America, many years ago, he was for the tramway extensions.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that surely Mr. Hamilton did not mean to say that because the Tramway Company was rich therefore they should levy blackmail upon it. If the Municipality desired to obtain more than they were entitled to they should get the act amended.

The resolution was carried.

CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR DRAINAG

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in accordance with a notice, moved "That the Acting Commissioner be asked to report whether, having regard to the extended nature of the new drainage operations, and the difficulties which are frequently encountered, it is not desirable to obtain the services of a competent expert consulting engineer for drainage, to be resident for the time being in Bombay."

As the motion was not seconded, it fell to the ground.

THE WATER ENGINEER'S VERACITY.

The Corporation resumed debate on the letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the condition of the filter-bed of the Malabar Hill reservoir, when examined in June last.

At the last meeting, on the motion of Mr. Unwalla, the Commissioner was requested to submit a report as to whether the statement made by the Water Engineer in his report to the effect that the Standing Committee refused to sanction the grant for washing the sands, was correct or otherwise. The Commissioner, yesterday, submitted a report forwarding the resolution of the Committee refusing the grant.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that if anybody was to blame in the matter it was either the Commissioner or the Standing Committee, but not the water Engineer.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that the amount was struck out by the Commissioner. If the latter had insisted that the money was absolutely required then the Standing Committee should surely have passed the grant.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath withdrew all remarks made against the Water Engineer on the last occasion, as he had now learnt the explanation.

Mr. Hamilton contended that it was not accurate to say that the Commissioner struck out the item ; because whatever documents were placed before the committee could not be changed or altered without the sanction of the Committee.

Mr. Javerilal as a member of the Standing Committee which considered the question remarked that the Water Engineer's responsibility ceased as soon as he put forward his suggestion.

The letter was then recorded.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, in accordance with a notice moved for a statement showing the details of the Municipal advertisements given during a certain period to the local newspapers.

Mr. Shroff seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hamilton, who was strongly opposed to the motion, said that on a former occasion Mr. Wacha had asked for similar information from the Commissioner, but after the report was received from that officer it was found that the alleged complaint of Mr. Wacha was groundless. The distribution of advertisements lay absolutely with the Commissioner and the Corporation would do well not to interfere with such discretion.

The motion was carried.

This concluded business before the meeting.

On a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee, the President has convened a meeting of urgency next Thursday to consider the question of the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. A. F. Moos, one of the Municipal Auditors.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds ! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

A LETTER from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department has been addressed to the Presidency Banks and the principal Chambers of Commerce on the subject of raising the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government securities, from 8 to 10 crores of rupees. The letter runs :—

"The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department, No. 5300, dated 19th December 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891.

"The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890 and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6463, dated 23rd December 1889, a copy of which is enclosed."

A table is annexed giving the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88. In that year the monthly average was 16 crores and 16 lakhs ; in 1890-91 it was 22 crores and 89 lakhs ; and in 1894-95 it has risen to 31 crores and 11 lakhs. In July of this year it reached 32 crores and 43 lakhs, and in August it was 31 crores and 54 lakhs.

The letter proceeds :—"The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes has steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Government of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

"On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose, it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of over-estimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation."

A second table is given in which this exclusion is made and the figures from 1889-90 onwards are given. From this it appears that the monthly average in 1889-90 was 13 crores and 38 lakhs ; in 1892-93 it was 21 crores and four laks ; in 1894-95 20 crores and 21 lakhs ; and in August of the current year 21 crores and 58 lakhs.

"From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve. Treasuries and the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13¼ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 18 crores.

"On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year 1889-90 and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to 10 crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of 10 crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889, over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

"The proposal which his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is disposed to make now is to take Power from the Legislature to increase the limit of the investment from 8 to 10 crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market."

The views of the Directors of the Banks and of the Chambers of Commerce are asked for as early as may be convenient

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE fowolling is a list unclaimed lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Ajodhya, Dass Babu
Abdul Gani
Abdool Satar
Branderburg, J
Becker
Broling, O
Berocvice, D Rosa
Bronchle, L
Brece, A C
Bremo, A A
Bremo, J G
Cooke, E J
Chaldecott, W H
Cables, A W
Carpenter, Miss
Cards, F
Dawson, W C
Duke, A L, Mrs
DeLaisne, E
DeSouza, M H
Estang, Alpha se Nageon del'
Ellist, N L
Fagan, Mrs
Gart, Andrews Th
Greenaway, A
Gover, John
Graham, J H
Grant, J H
Handy, Crp A
Hambridge, H
Hopwood, Miss
Hillier, J T
Harrold, W
Hill, J G
Hopkirk, W Chas
Hill, M
Henton, Miss, S E
Higginson, E A
Hodgson, P E
Iness, Ker A
Isenay, Wm
Jeung, Segt Lc
James, Miss
Jacobsohn, Chagun
Jamieson, M E
Jennings, W H
Kaffer, H
Keith, Col J
Klaymen, L
Kupdia, B R
Kopepy, U
Leslie, Lt-Gl G
Lane, Dr
Lane, E C, Mrs
Lala, Chandmall Chowsi
Lowre, H E
Leonard, Prof Y G
Lawson, Mrs H
Leebreg, Jules
Lowensohm, Phi
Mitchell, Rev S
Morgan, Miss
Malachowski, A V
McLaren, Charles
Moreson, W T
Mckenzie, Mrs F
Manuel, H R
Malachrind, O
Newman, Mr
O'Neill, Ar R
O'Coonor, M
Pack, H
Purvis, J E, Mrs
Pearson, Mr
Peterson, C
Polidori, Alf
Pala, S Karasamy
Richmond, L S
Rolfer, Jacob
Rayner, T W
Rognebaurg, Madam R
Russell, Master Willice
Saidan, Sha
Stevens, J E
Schmidt, E
Sotto, C
Sharp, Pte T
Terry, T Phillips, Mrs.
Tryon, R. Mrs
Thorn, Lee Sergt R
Tuback, M M
Taylor, A J
Thomas, L Pte
Vagner, Irma
Veeyra, Fr
Wood, G, Mrs
Williamson, Thos
Weylaudt, Ot, Mrs
Walker, D P
William, Mr
Wilcox, W
Wright, Miss L
Weston, Miss
Younghusband, R E

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

845-503-92—Chalk W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowroji Nusserwanji Thothe—Bigelow and G—Part heard
854-129-941—Pestonji R and K—Goculdas Muconji vs Vussonji, Jairam and another—Brown and M.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

10317-91—In person—Jevan Nowroz vs Jaibai and another.
11648-95—Brown and M—Haji Esso Sulleman vs Dayabhai Purmanandas and another—Thakoredas D and C.
195-14101-95—Chitnis M and M—Tribhowandas Jugjivan vs Chimniram Mirzamul and another—Thakoredas D and C.

Appeals.

866-623-92—Little N and B—Eknath Namaji and others vs Raghunath Ballaji—Mathubhai and J.
881-572-94—Thakoredas D and C—Damodhurdas Tapidas vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and another—Chitnis, M and M.

TEMPERANCE advocates will be gratified to learn that steady progress has been made in the Madras Presidency in the reduction of the number of shops for the sale of country spirits, arrack and toddy. The total number of these shops in the year 1888-89 was 43,836, which fell to 36,709 in 1889-90, to 32,169 in 1890-91, and to 30,582 during the past official year 1894-95. The number of shops are now said to have been reduced to the smallest number compatible with the legitimate requirements of consumers.

AT Naples, the other day, in one of the most frequented of the small streets opening into the Toledo, a German lady had her pocket picked of her purse. She raised a cry and snatched the portemonnaie from the hand of the thief, who then ran away right in front of a policeman. A gentleman passing at the moment asked the policeman why he did not pursue the pickpocket. The policeman replied : "Why should I run after him when he did not get the purse ?" "But he is a thief," exclaimed the gentleman. "Eh," answered the brave policeman, "there are so many of that sort here, sir."

THERE is a good deal of infantile small-pox in Multan just now, confined chiefly to the native population in the town.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child; it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Me loine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th November were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 7 feet 9 inches against 7 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Rabi operation continue. Agriculcultural stock in good condition. Weather sultry.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Weather unseasonably warm. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Karif harvest progressing ; threshing continues. Rabi sowing in progress. Fodder insufficient in some places.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest and rabi sowings continue. Weather abnormally hot.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of rice crops commenced in one taluka. Emigration from desert tracts continues. Cattle suffering from insufficiency of fodder.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 9th November 1895).—Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of wheat and gram and reaping of rice and jowari in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder ample.

Kaira—(For week ending 9th November 1895).—Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat and gram continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Total rainfall generally insufficient throughout the district. Standing cotton and rabi crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy except in the Vagra Taluka.

Surat—(For week ending 9th November 1895).—Reaping of inferior rice crops and rabi sowing in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Picking of cotton in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik—(For week ending 11th November 1895).—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th, 1° warm on 9th and 3° warm on 11th and 12th. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at Bassein 10 cents ; none elsewhere. Reaping of early corps in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 30 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 cents at Mangaon. Reaping of crops in progress. Crops slightly injured owing to untimely rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain in six talukas, maximum 65 cents in Sangameshvar, minimum 10 cents in Devgad. Reaping operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif corps in progress throughout the district. Standing rabi crops doing well. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain for week in three talukas, maximum 67 cents at Nevasa, minimum 10 cents at Parner. Sowing of rabi and reaping of bajri crops completed. Supply of fodder and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices generally normal.

Sholapur—(For week ending 9th November 1895).—Rain for week at Sangola 1 inch 8 cents, Barsi 18, Karmala 14 and Pandharpur 10 cents ; none elsewhere : for season maximum at Barsi 38 inches 7 cents, minimum at Malsiras 26 inches 14 cents. Kharif crops in good condition and their reaping in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Pandharpur and fall in the Madha Taluka.

Satara.—Sowing of rabi and harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing crops doing well. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week from 80 to 6 cents in six talukas ; none in two. Standing crops good. Reaping of kharif crops commenced.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district except in Chandgad and Athni, maximum at Belgaum 2 inches 35 cents, minimum at Chikodi 2 cents. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Rice crops at Belgaum damaged by grasshoppers. Kharif crops in ear. Rabi sowings in progress.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, except in Karajgi, Kod and Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 35 cents in Ron to 10 cents in Dharwar. Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat, gram and late jola continues. Harvessting of rice and early jola commenced.

Kanara.—Slight rain at all stations excet Bhatkal and Sirsi. Rice harvest continues. Standing crops good. Garden crops and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Watering of wheat and sugarcane in progress. Reaping of jowari continues.

Wadhwan.—Cotton crops good. Weather cold. Sowing of wheat and gram still continues.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops in progress.

KING PREMPEH AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

KING PREMPEH writes the "Times" is a lad who was confirmed seven years ago by the British Government in the position assigned to him by the election of his people as King of Kumassi, one of the eleven States that formerly composed the kingdom of Ashanti. A formal notification was sent from Kumassi to the Governor of the Gold Coast in the summer of last year, to the effect that Prempeh had been installed as King of Ashanti on June 11, 1894. The celebration of this second ceremony clearly demonstrates King Prempeh's view of the position to which he was called in 1888. As King of Kumassi he had no authority over the revolted States, and no injury would have been done to him had they been received within the British Protectorate. Their application for protection were, however, in most instances refused by the authorities of the Gold Coast, and the refusal has to the present day been generally maintained. With regard to the practices ascribed to him, of countenancing human sacrifices and encouraging the slave trade in its most abominable forms, King Prempeh has the right of all accused persons to assert his innocence. It is enough for the moment to say that the evidence against him is very strong, and includes the sworn testimony of neighbouring chiefs. On the occasion of his installation on June 11 of last year it was reported, on authority which was accepted as trustworthy by the administration of the Gold Coast, that no fewer than 400 victims were sacrified. Many other instances of similar inhumanity—some of later date—have been placed on record. The obstruction to trade and the menace to the peace of the colony occasioned by the wars into which he has entered with surrounding tribes are facts beyond dispute.

In consequence of these and other causes of disturbance, negotiations were opened in February of 1894, and the conciliatory despatch, of which the date has been altered in the Ashanti representation of the case to February of this year, was sent to Kumassi. This despatch proposed as a basis of agreement that King Prempeh should accept a British Resident, whose testimony would be unquestioned on the subject of practices from which the Ashanti people were bound by the treaty of Fommannah of 1874 to abstain, and that the King should refrain from inter-tribal war, agreeing for the future to refer his disputes with native tribes to the arbitration of the British Government. The bearer of the despatch was further authorised, as one of the conditions of the agreement, to offer liberal subsidies to the King and to his principal chiefs. The despatch was publicly read and explained in Kumassi on March 28, 1894, and was submitted in the first week of April to a council of the chiefs. It is known that the council was divided in opinion, some of the more important chiefs advising acceptance of the proposed condition ; but the answer was delayed on various pretexts, the British Commission was obliged to return to the coast without obtaining a reply, and a few months later the Governor of the Gold Coast was informed that, instead of sending an answer to the despatch, the King of Ashanti proposed to send a deputation direct to England. Sir Brandford Griffith was instructed by Lord Ripon to inform the King that communications must be carried on through the Governor of the Gold Coast, and that no such deputation could be received. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the King persevered in his determination. There is still a hope that King Prempeh's answer to the ultimatum may be satisfactory. If it is not, the duty that will remain for her Majesty's Government will be to take every precaution that any expedition which may be sent against him shall be fully efficient for the purpose in view.

SEVERAL London papers have made allusion this week to what is called "the naval scandal at Devonport," and for which the *Western Independent* appears to be mainly responsible. The allegation is that the boys under training on board the Impregnable are subjected to great brutality in being made to bathe, and that with a view to their escaping the swimming lesson several of the lads have wounded themselves or endeavoured to make themselves deaf that they might be invalided out of the Service. The most grave charge refers to a boy named Watts, whose death is attributed to his being forced to bathe when suffering from an inflamed arm. We cannot believe that there is any substantial foundation for these charges, but since they have been made and repeated by papers of good standing it is certainly necessary that an investigation should take place. The Admiralty training service should be above suspicion of Spartan practices.

COVENTRY CYCLE TRADE.

AN INTERVIEW.

EIGHT to ten years ago I remember visiting Coventry, and I was told then on the best authority that there were thirteen cycle factories, large and small, in the place. I have just paid another flying visit, and I am told that there are now altogether about five-and-thirty of these factories.

"You may take it," said Mr. Henry Sturmey, who has perhaps a more general knowledge of the cycling world than almost any other man in Coventry or out of it, "that the trade has trebled itself in the past ten years."

"I suppose the great event of that period has been the introduction of the 'safety' type of machine ?"

"Yes. It gave altogether a fresh impetus to cycling."

"It required a good deal of nerve to get on the top of one of the old 51-inch machines at first, and of course, a great many people took to cycling on the safeties who never would have ridden the others."

"Yes ; they are much safer in appearance, though I don't think they really are so. I would rather have a fall off one of the high machines than off a safety."

This certainly looks a little paradoxical, but Mr. Sturmey speaks from practical knowledge painfully acquired from "croppers" from both types of machine, and he may be presumed to know. He says that if a "safety" slips from under you sideways, as it is very liable to do on a greasy road, you find yourself at your journey's end before you have time to break your fall. The distance from the saddle to the road is quite sufficient to punish you severely, but it is too short to afford you time to make any preparation by making proper use of your arms. You are down, so to speak, before you know what's up. From the top of a 51-inch wheel you have, it is true, further to fall, but you do it more at your leisure ; you have time to throw out your arms, and can take your misfortune with some little dignity, and on a carefully pre-arranged system. The old machine wouldn't treacherously slip from under you ; but if you put the brake on too suddenly it would send you a straightforward header over in front, and between the top of the wheel and the road level before you had time to consider the business, and to decide how it was to be transacted. With the safety it is a case of Hobson's choice. It is an ingenious theory, and no doubt there is something in it, but to the non-cycling observer the "steep descent" from the high wheel looks to be decidedly more formidable than that from the low one, take it how you will, and that seems to have been the very general feeling of a large section of the public. Till the introduction of the safety, the trade had for some time been in a dull and stagnant condition. But upon the introduction of the rear-driving or safety type, it renewed its youth and it has developed amazingly.

"And then, again" continued this gentleman, "a rider on the top of an ordinary felt that he had to be a little bit careful. He wasn't so ready to go scorching along in the manner that is bringing such discredit on wheelmen just now, by riders on safeties."

"It has been a fine thing for Coventry—must have been the making of the place, this cycle business. How many people do you reckon you have engaged in it ?"

"There are six thousand people employed in it one way and another in Coventry to-day, out of a population of 55,000."

"So that, of men, women, and children, every ninth person you meet in Coventry represents the cycle trade ?"

"Yes, and that, of course, doesn't include a vast number of people engaged in making cycles and in making lamps and bells and other accessories of the cycle trade in other towns."

"Ah, I noticed in Birmingham a day or two ago the business sign-board of a 'cycle saddle maker' and another of a 'cycle japanner.' There must be a large number of subsidiary trades."

"Oh, a very large number. If you look down this list you will see some of the ramifications of the business."

Accordingly I glance through the list, which contains some twenty or more distinct branches of trade that are merely incidental to the main business of cycle manufacturing, and which are, for the most part, carried on at Birmingham. Among the newer features of the business is the making of pneumatic tyres. They are put together in Coventry, though the rubber of which they are formed comes from the outside all ready prepared for making up. There are said to be half a million of air-pumps made in Birmingham for the trade every year for the inflation of these tyres.

It is certainly a very marvellous development of a perfectly new industry. It seems to be not a very great many years since I met in the spring twilight on the top of Sydenham Hill the very first bicycle I ever saw, and I remember as distinctly as though it had been only last week standing in blank astonishment to see the rider spinning along on the rim of a wheel.

"How on earth does the fellow manage to preserve his balance ?" I remember mentally ejaculating. Yet the wheel was a good broad substantial timber fabric, not much above half the height to which the machine was subsequently developed. Not only has the making of the machine become a great industry, but an enormous amount of machinery employed in their manufacture has been called into existence.

"Are the Coventry ribbon and watch trades still going ?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes ; they are still going on, but they have had immense competition to contend against, and of course the ribbon trade especially is very fluctuating—from season to season and even from month to month."

"It certainly was a great thing for the town that this new manufacture should have developed here. How did it come about ? What brought it here ?"

"It was, I think, in 1868, that something in the shape of a bicycle was brought out in Paris, and a young man named Turner who was over there thought he saw a good thing in it. He happened to have an uncle who was managing a department in one of the factories making sewing machines and roller skates, and so on here, and he sent over to suggest that the firm his relative was engaged in should take them up. They didn't see much in it, however, and refused at first to entertain the idea. Turner was so convinced that the thing would be successful that he asked the firm whether they would accept his order for a hundred machines. They took the order and made the machines, and by the time they had done them they were satisfied that they had really got a good thing."

The new machine, however, was a ponderous affair of timber and iron, and it soon began to be found out that but for the look of the thing one might almost as well walk. The craze for cycling lasted only about two years, and it was only when manufacturers began to vie with each other in making them of steel, and in reducing the bone-shaking by the introduction of rubber tyres, that the use of them began to revive. As it has been said, the business in the big, high-wheeled "ordinary" seemed to have reached its limits some ten years ago when the production of the rear-driving machines appeared to eliminate much of the breakneck peril of cycling and brought in a host of new patrons. Since then the trade has expanded enormously, and now it seems very probable that the ladies are going to inflate it still further.

"It is only within the past year or two that ladies have taken to cycling in any numbers," observed Mr. Sturmey. "Mrs. Grundy has been dead against it."

"And she still seems to be against the cycling costume."

"Yes, and quite right too," was the prompt rejoinder. "It is quite unnecessary—the Bloomer dress, that is. The objection to the ordinary skirts is of course that they are apt to get entangled in the gearing. It is only necessary to have them just short enough to escape this, and then there is no difficulty whatever. The ideal dress for cycling is that which ladies adopt in Alpine climbing—knickerbockers instead of under-petticoats and a dress skirt coming just down to the ankles."

IT is noteworthy in connection with the very frequent contention of Press writers that the British Government ignores our needs in the matter of torpedo craft, that at the present moment we possess rather more than three times as many torpedo boat destroyers than Russia, and nearly eight times as many as France. It is true that, judged by trial speeds alone, both France and Russia have one craft apiece faster than any British boat, but trial speeds are not everything. What has been demonstrated most clearly in connection with the destroyers is that in this country we can turn out good sea-going vessels of this type, and of fairly high speed—in fact of very high speed—in a shorter time than any foreign nation can. We have often in these columns advocated the practice of setting our specialist builders of torpedo craft the task of bettering their former efforts to the extent, say, of ten boats a year. If this is done, we can always keep ahead of foreigners in this respect, and in an emergency can produce all the torpedo craft necessary to cope with anything that may be brought against us.

AN interesting anniversary has just been celebrated at Loch Katrine. On Oct. 14, 1859, the Queen formally opened the Loch Katrine water-supply of Glasgow, and her Majesty saw for the first time a body of her citizen soldiers under arms, her guard-of-honour being supplied by the then recently enrolled Glasgow companies. It has been the custom, year after year, for the surviving members to celebrate their anniversary, and this year it was decided to meet at Loch Katrine for the thirty-sixth anniversary. No fewer than thirty-four members of the Old Guard spent the day together in the Trossachs, and in the afternoon dined together in the Royal Cottage.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr J Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, of his appointment as acting Advocate General, Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice M H Starling, B A, LL B, (Lon), Barrister-at-Law, on relief, to act as Advocate General, Bombay, until the return to duty of the Hon Mr Basil Lang.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J L Harrington, acting Fourth Asst Political Resident Aden, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Lower Standard.

Capt G E Hyde-Cates, acting First Asst Political Agent and acting Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Lieut H G Carnegy, Adjt Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

It is notified that Col R I Crawford and Sir E C K Ollivant, K C I E, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr F C Jones, retired :—Mr D Davies to be third grade Dist Supt of Police vice Mr F C Jones ; Mr C A B Beatty to be fourth grade Dist Supt of Police vice Mr D Davies ; Mr T J B Thatcher to be fifth grade Dist Supt of Police vice Mr C A B Beatty ; Mr W A Dubois to be first grade Assist Supt of Police vice Mr T J B Thatcher ; and Mr W H Luck to be second grade Assist Supt of Police vice Mr W A Dubois.

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J C B D Adams to be Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar Dist ; Mr R MacTier to be Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist ; and Mr T J B Thatcher to be Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba Dist, continuing to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Sholapur Dist.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, first class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, is allowed furlough for one year from such date as he may be relieved.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe to act as first Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur during the absence of Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.

Mr F A M H Vincent assumed charge as third grade Asst Supt of Police (on probation) on the 4th inst.

Mr Phiroze Hosbang Dastur relinquished charge of the office of Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on the 4th instant.

Messrs J Crummy and H G Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, on the 4th inst.

Messrs H G Gell and R H Vincent, C I E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 4th inst.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat relinquished charge of his duties as Joint first class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers at Satara on the 31st ultimo.

Mr Dadabhai Dinshaw assumed charge of the office of Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 7th inst.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale and Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatrai, second class Subordinate Judge of Vagra, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kashidas Narandas Dalal, BA, LLB, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Vagra during the absence of Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatrai.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed the Ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 14th October :—

Passed with Credit—(1) Mr Sayaji Shivaji Forede, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri ; (2) Mr Vishvanath Ganesh Kardile, acting Local Fund Accountant, Nasik ; and Mr Yeshvant Lakshman Dhekne, B A, Head Karkun, Bassein, Thana.

Passed—(4) Mr Bapu Hari Godbole, B A, Head Karkun, Chandor, Nasik ; (5) Mr Jamnaprasad Govardhanprasad, extra Aval Karkun, Nadiad, Kaira ; (6) Mr Ganesh Gopal Khare, B A, acting Head Karkun, Baglan, Nasik ; (7) Mr Erukshah Janangirshah Talyarkhan, B A, Treasury Karkun Kalyan, Thana. (8) Mr Govind Vyankatesh Masur, B A, Treasury Karkun, Panvel, Kolaba ; (9) Mr Maneklal Vrijbhukhandas, Aval Karkun, Nadiad, Kaira ; (10) Mr Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar, B A, Karkun, First Assistant Collector's Office, Dharwar. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 15th October.

Mr Vaughan passed an examination in Sindhi on the 15th October.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 14th October :—Passed with Credit—(1) Rao Saheb Naraindas Motiram, third grade Mukhtyarkar, Sind ; and (2) Mr Naraindas Vishendas, in charge Mukhtyarkar, Labdarya.

Passed—(3) Mr Narsinsing Hassasing, Clerk, Exe Engr's Office, Ghar Canals (Sukkur).—2. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F W G Wadeson, Commandant, Aden Troop, and Mr Thomas John Stephen to act as Members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden vice Captain H M Abud and Mr J M Mess, respectively.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev H W Griffith, M A, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Woodrow, Lecturer in Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, is granted furlough for nine months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments at the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital :—Mr Kaikhasru Manekji Dubash, L M & S, to be Honorary Obstetric physician ; Mr Bernard Godinho, L M & S, to be Hony Assit Physician ; and Mr J. Sorabji Bejanji Vakil, L M & S, to be Hony Asst Surgn.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, I C S, to be a First Assistant in consequence of the return of Mr F A H Elliot, I C S, C I E, to British Service, the junior officers in the first and second grades reverting.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Asst Surgn Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Pestanji, G G M C, to act as Civil Surgn, Surat, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major K S Nariman.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On relief of the residency List by Mr S Rebsch, Mr P J Fitzgibbon, Exe Engr 3rd grade, is transferred to the Belgaum Dist.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Raghunath Venkatesh has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist, vice Mr Rawji Bhaskar, retired.

The following appointments of Clerks of Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Karachi Dist, have been made :—Mr. Allaudin Hafizullah to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sehwan vice Mr Thawardas Khemchand ; and Mr Thawardas Khemchand to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kotri vice Mr Allaudin Hafizullah.

Mr Mahadaji Govind has been appointed to act as Clerk, of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Patan in the Satara Dist, during the absence of Mr Wasudeo Mahadev on leave.

Mr Balaji Bhaskar has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar in the Nasik Dist, during the absence of Mr Damodar Khanderao on leave.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following appointment is made :—Azam Gandabhai Indarji to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of Matar in the Kaira Dist until further orders, Azam Sakarlal Chandulal reverting to his substantive appointment as Head Karkun in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Central Division.

Consequent on the deputation of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya, third grade Mamlatdar, to the Cutch State, the following promotions are ordered :—Rao Saheb Vyankatesh Damodar Puntambekar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar ; and Mr Mahadev Rargnath Zate, B A, acting Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Consequent on the retirement of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Shahane, first grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions are ordered :—Rao Saheb Lakhaman Moreshwar Deshpande, second grade Mamlatdar, to be first grade Mamlatdar ; Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, to be confirmed in that grade ; Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar ; Rao Saheb Daji Dhouddev Patankar, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to be confirmed in that grade ; Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, fourth grade Mamlatdar to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar ; Khan Saheb Jacob Bapuji, B A, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar ; and Mr Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Khandesh to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Mr Vinayak Ramchandra Ralkar Mahalkari of Potha Shirala in the Satara Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar during the absence of Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande on deputation as Huzur Depy Colr, Ahmednagar.

The following postings and transfers are ordered :—Mr Vinayak Ramchandra Ralkar is posted to the Peint Taluka in the Nasik Dist ; Mr Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi is posted to the Dindori Taluka in the Nasik Dist ; Khan Saheb Jacob Bapuji is appointed to be Chitnis to the Collector of Satara ; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar is appointed to be Chitnis to the Collector of Poona ; Rao Saheb Vinayak Narhar Dindorkar is posted to the Nevasa Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist ; Rao Saheb Vaman Ganesh Rale is posted to the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist ; Rao Saheb Vasudev Pandurang Late is transferred from the Nevasa Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist to the Maval Taluka in the Poona Dist ; Rao Saheb Rangnath Narayan Abhyankar is transferred from the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist to the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur Dist ; Rao Saheb Vaman Balkrishna Deshpande is transferred from the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist to the Khed Taluka of the Poona Dist ; and Rao Saheb Naro Bhaskar Sahasrabudhe is transferred from the Khed Taluka of the Poona Dist to the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Messrs A M T Jackson, I C S, and J M Campbell, I C S, C I E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, Bombay with attached duties.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, November 9.)

Mr R G Pantin, I C S, Asst Commr, Narsinghpur, is placed on special duty in the Genl Secretariat.

Furlough for one year, granted to Mr E Gray, I C S, Depy Commr, Hoshangabad.

On return from the furlough Mr H A Crump, I C S, Depy Commr, is posted to Hoshangabad.

On being relieved by Mr J Walker, I C S, on return from privilege leave, Mr O G Arthur, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Seoni, is retransferred to Jubbulpore as Asst Commr.

On being relieved by Mr G W Gayer on return from privilege leave, Mr T Latham, Offg District Supdt of Police, Sambalpur, is retransferred to the Nagpur District as Asst Dist Supdt.

On return from the special leave granted him by Mr. F. C. Anderson, I C S, Commr is reposted to the Jubbulpore Division.

On being relieved of his duties by Mr F C Anderson, I C S, Mr L K Laurie, I C S, Commr, Jubbulpore Division, is transferred in the same capacity to the Chhattisgarh Division

On being relieved of his duties by Mr L K Laurie, I C S, Col J A Temple, I C S, Offg Commr, Chattisgarh Division, will revert to his appointment as Divisional Judge, 2nd Class, and is posted to Jubbulpore as Judl Asst to the Commr and Addl Sess Judge, Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR CHARLES HALLE, the distinguished pianist' the news of whose death at Manchester has just reached us, was a native of Germany, and was born in 1819. He established himself at an early age in Paris, where he acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method of interpreting the classical compositions of the best masters. The revolution of 1848 put an end to his brilliant career there he came to England, and made his first appearance at a concert in Covent Garden Theatre with Beethoven's Concerto in E flat. The real centre of his activity was in Manchester, where, in 1857, he instituted an annual series of orchestral and choral concerts, which have gone on uninterruptedly ever since, and his work in that city and in the Midlands in the advancement of music, especially orchestral music, has been of incalculable value.

In recognition of his signal services as a teacher, performer, and conductor, he was knighted in 1888, in the July of which year he married the accomplished violinist, Mdme. Norman Neruda. Sir Charles and Lady Halle had only recently returned from a highly successful tour in South Africa. He was a great conductor and a fine exponent of legitimate or classical school pianoforte playing. By his death the musical profession and the public alike sustain a very heavy loss.

Prince Boris, the heir to the Bulgarian Princedom, was baptised by a Greek ecclesiastic, but it was not intended that he should be brought up in the Orthodox Church. His father has now, however, according to the "Pester Lloyd," resolved that his son shall conform to the religion of his subjects, and, with some difficulty, his mother has been brought to give her consent, upon the condition that if she should have any other sons they shall be permitted to be Roman Catholics. The reception of the little Prince into the Orthodox fold is fixed to take place next Sunday. As he is only a little more than a year old, he has happily not much to unlearn.

The Chief Justiceship of Jamaica becomes vacant by the death of Sir H. B. Burford Hancock, who formerly held the same position at Gibraltar. The son of a London surgeon, he began professional life in the Army, but read for the Bar and was called in 1866. Ten years later he was appointed District Judge in Jamaica, and among other appointments he had held were the Attorney-Generalship of the Leeward Isles Chief Justice there also. It was in 1882 he was appointed to Gibraltar, and quite recently that he was transferred to Jamaica.

A movement is on foot to raise a memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Thomson, the celebrated African explorer. His first visit to the Dark Continent was made at the age of 20, when, on the death of Mr. Keith Johnston, he assumed command of the expedition. In 1884 he began his famous journey through Masai Land, and was successful in reaching the north-eastern corner of the Victoria Nyanza. In 1888 he started on an expedition to Morocco, during which he crossed the Atlas at six different points, and for his explorations he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and was also a gold medallist in geology and zoology at Edinburgh University. Mr. J. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society is secretary of the fund.

American lovers of Edgar Allan Poe fear lest they should lose an interesting relic of their favourite poet. There stands in Fordham a quaint little cottage wherein the erratic writer of "The Raven" spent his last years. Coming, as he did, into a small fortune as the result of a libel action, he took the house in question, and lived there with his wife and her mother. It contains but a few rooms, and has a plain porch running along the southern side. In a snug little place upstairs the poet wrote "Ulalume" and "Eureka," and there stands to-day the stump of a cherry tree he planted in 1847, two years before his death. The adjoining road has now to be widened, and unless someone succeeds in removing the little house, it will be demolished forthwith.

The death is announced in the "Academy" of M. Gabriel Szarvas, the Hungarian philologist, who, though the son of a blacksmith, gained a high reputation for his knowledge of his native tongue. His special mission in life was to watch over the purity of the language, and he started a monthly review entitled "Nyelvor," which in English means "Watchman of the Language." The result of his efforts was largely to purge the periodical literature of his country from the corrupted Hungarian which was a quarter of a century ago in common use.

More than a century after her death, Flora Macdonald, whose resolute daring in accomplishing the escape of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" cost her imprisonment and nearly her life, is to receive her long delayed memorial, one of her descendants having commissioned Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, to execute a stained glass window in her honour, to be erected in the Isle of Skye, the home of the Macdonalds. Hitherto a simple monument in Kilmuir Churchyard alone records Flora's courage and devotion, and the romance which surrounds her history.

We published a story the other day which shewed that Prince Henry of Prussia is a very poor shot. He does not seem to be much of a cyclist either. He and Prince Christian Victor are rivals so far as the cycle is concerned, and their gay exploits have recently been enlivening life at Balmoral. The other afternoon, just as the coach was leaving the Invercould Arms Hotel, Braemar, two individuals in full racing kit flew past at an immense speed; they were the two Princes doing a thirty mile spin. Grooms from the Castle were posted at different places with water and sponges. Prince Christian Victor won the race by a quarter of an hour. The Queen gave a small prize to the winner.

The Duchess of York has, it is said, won the affection of everyone near Balmoral by her kindly manners, and by the willingness with which she has allowed her little son to go in and out among the people. A story is told in the "British Weekly," of a working man who was heard telling a friend on the night after the Duke and Duchess arrived in the Highlands, "I got a bonnet frae the Dook and a bow frae the Duchess, and I knew it was for me, for there wasna anither man in the road."

Miss Christabel Rose Coleridge, grand-daughter of the poet, tells in the "Sunday Magazine" an amusing story about the late Lord Chief Justice, which has the merit of being perfectly true. One day a "paterfamilias was showing his son round Westminster Abbey. They had got to Poet's Corner, and the boy was gazing at S. T. C.'s bust. "Father," he exclaimed after looking at it for some time, "who was Coleridge?" It was a puzzling question, and the father stroked his chin with his thumb and first finger two or three times in deep thought. At length, ashamed, as it were, of his own forgetfulness, he replied, "Coleridge. Ah, yes: Coleridge, my boy, he was a judge!" Among Miss Coleridge's literary treasures is a MS. poem by Charles Lamb, an unusually fine autograph letter from her grand-father, and an early draft of his famous "Youth and Age." She also has the pocket-book which belonged to Hartley Coleridge. It contains his themes and verses, and a Greek grammar written by the great poet for his son. The title-page of this relic runs as follows:—"Hartley Coleridge, from his affectionate father, S. T. Coleridge, Tuesday, 4th November, 1806. For his Greek exercises." On the next page is the Greek alphabet, with a rhythmical enumeration of their names in Hartley's own pothooks.

Some of the Marlborough jewels have, it is said, been sent over to America in order that the Duchess-elect may wear any of them if she feels so inclined at the forthcoming wedding. So says a New York paper, but it is a most unlikely story. There is perhaps, more truth in the statement that Miss Vanderbilt will receive some very beautiful jewels from her own family, including a long chain of diamond beads like her mother's, a set of superb diamond stars, and a tiara.

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NOTICES

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King's Head, Upper Weston, near Bath.—I commenced to take Warner's Safe Cure for inflammation of the kidneys, after being treated for months by an eminent physician without any lasting benefit. After taking the first bottle I found the symptoms (which are accurately described in their pamphlet) diminishing. I continued taking Warner's Safe Cure and Pills three months, and was completely cured and feel as strong and robust as I did ten years ago. I have regained the flesh, strength, and buoyancy that I had lost for years. I am not writing with a frivolous mind, but for the sake of my fellow-sufferers.—A. DEVERALL.

Huddersfield, Yorks., 42, Grove Street.—Eleven weeks my wife lay suffering with kidney disease and dropsy. Two doctors failed to cure her. Her life was despaired of. She was tapped five times. The first bottle of Warner's Safe Cure gave her relief; twelve bottles cured her. She took the last bottle two years ago, and she has had no relapse. Now, although sixty years of age, she is the picture of health, and does not look more than forty. Naturally we recommend Warner's Safe Cure with confidence to all sufferers from kidney diseases. She can be found at above address—glad to answer inquiries. W. BARRETT.

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A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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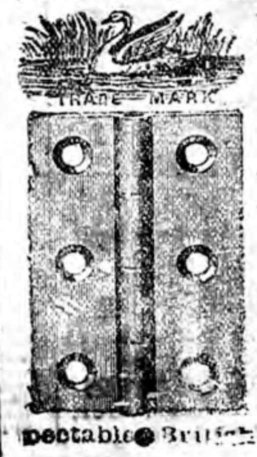

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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13597, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

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INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice. Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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GOUT
PILLS.

FOR

GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

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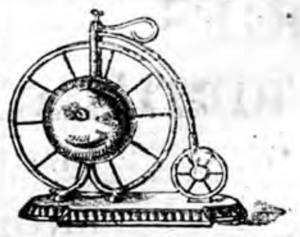
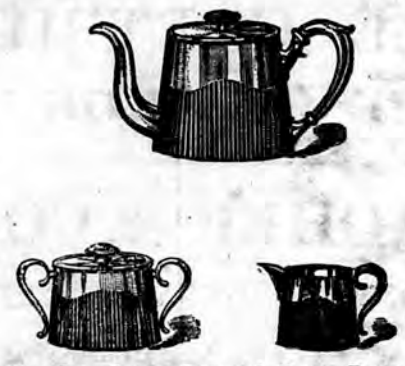
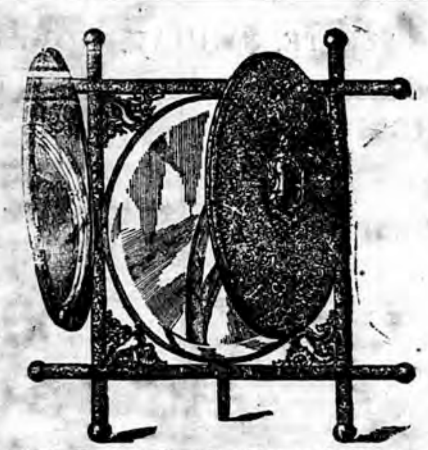


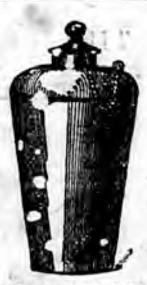
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.



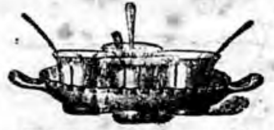
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



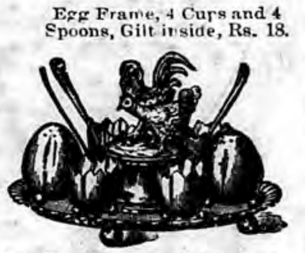
Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



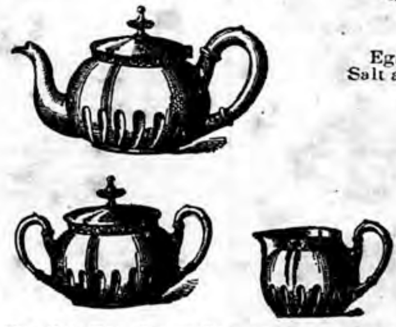
Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.



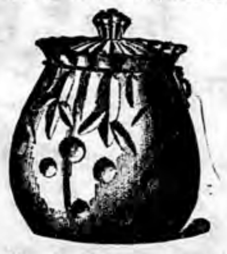
Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.



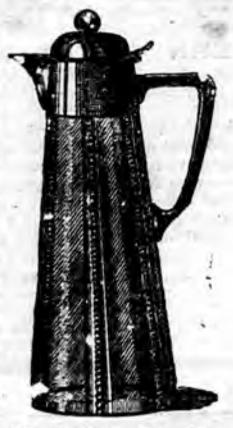
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.



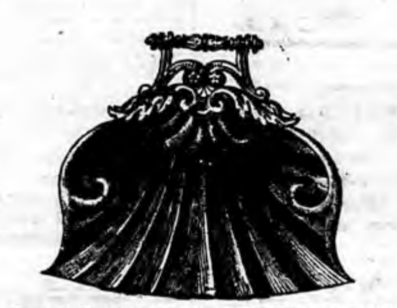
Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



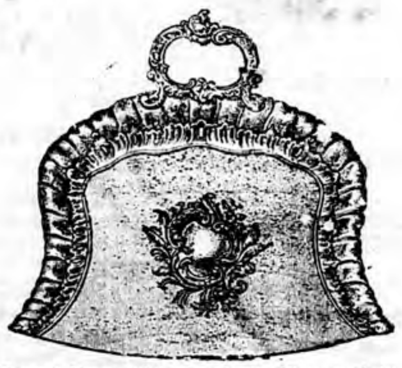
Biscuit Box, polished Elect.-plate, Rs. 18-8.



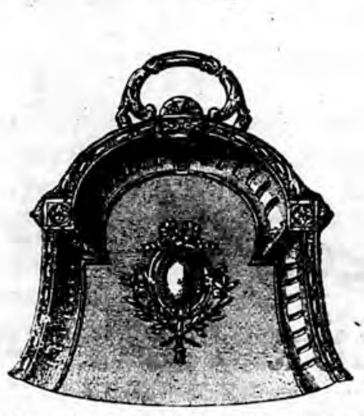
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.



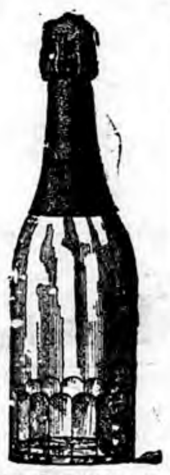
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



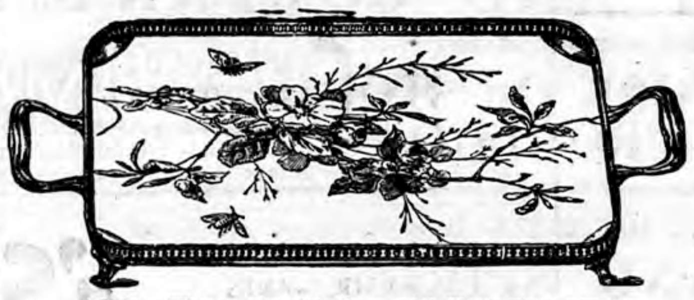
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.



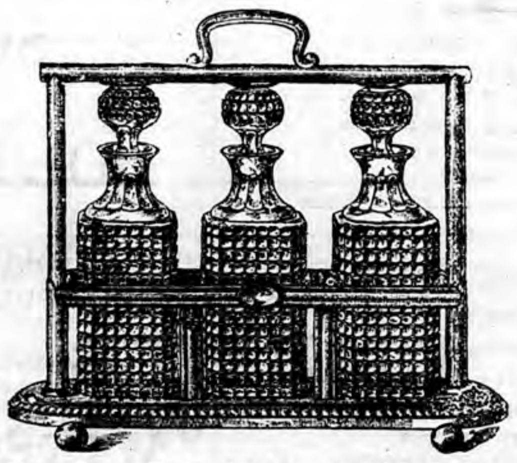
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.



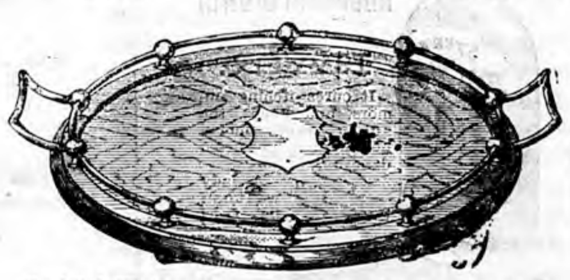
Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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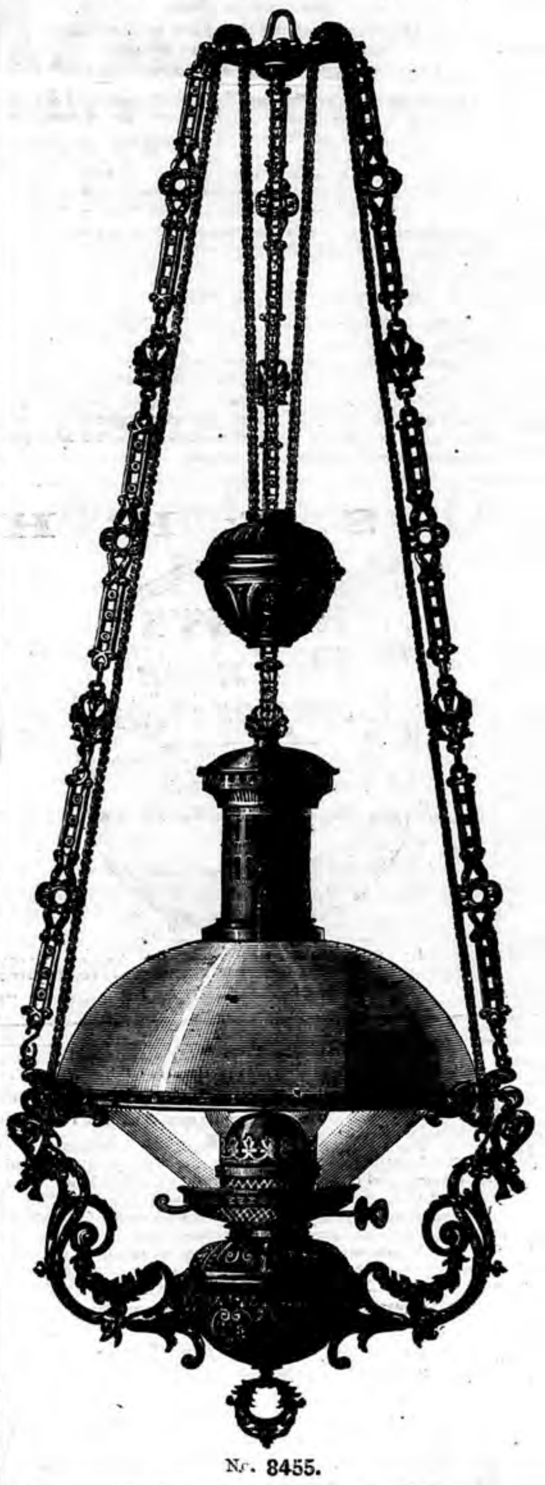
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.



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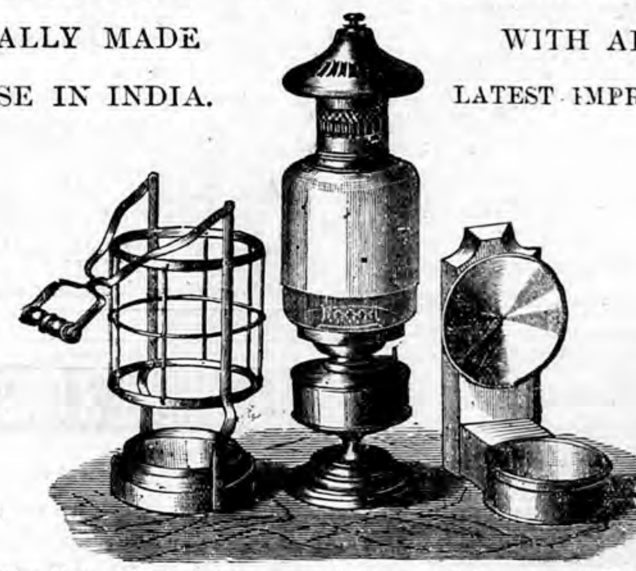
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A large variety of Storm-proof Lanterns.



The best for Camp, Travel or Home.

The Patent Meteor Stormproof Lamp and Lantern, *"En tout cas"* Combination, complete in strong wooden travelling case, with lock and key, with 2 spare chimneys, one packet wick, and a tin folding-shade.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN INDIA,

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LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

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